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ADDRESS OF MR. GIDDINGS, To the People of the Sixteenth Congressional District of Ohio.

FELLOW CITIZENS .- The official relation which has isted between us for the last four years has been suddenly terminated. You are now unrepresented in the Congress of the United States. This being the result moment of its publication. of my own act, it becomes my duty to assign to you & the people of this nation, the reasons and circumstances induced me to return to your hands the high trust you have so generously confided to me. In doing this, I shall ask your attention to the fact immediately connected with those extraordinary proceedings in the House of Representatives, which of late have been the subject of so much comment in that body and by the public press; without reference to matters of general policy which have heretofore been the theme of my an-You are well aware, that at the time of forming and adopting our Federal Constitution, much difficulty and embarrassment arose from the different views entertained by the northern and southern men upon the subject of the "Slave-trade." I do not now allude to the question of slavery, which for all present purposes, may be considered a distinct subject, entirely separate from that un-

eral Constitution, all jurisdiction over the subjects of Commerce and Navigation upon the high seas, and powcommittee and punish felonies committed upon the ted States, although the negotiation was then still pend-high seas, were expressly granted to the general governing. ment. Thus every reader will at once see that the hem to this country, there was no law in the United They were held in subjection not by force of municipal law, but by physical power only. Chains and fetters constituted the safety of those who imported them: on these alone they relied, and no one ever thought of look ing to the United States to guard them in what, at that day, Mr Jefferson styled an "execrable commerce."-Yet there was a time when the power of chains and fetters was laid aside and the captor or purchaser ed in part to the power of municipal law to hold such s in subjection. That event occurred the instant entered the territoria jurisdiction of a slave State. state threw its penalties around them, and punished severely all acts of resistance to those who held them captive. In the year 1807, a law of Congress was passed and approved, by which the importation of such persons was duly declared a crime, and punished as such by the first of January, 1808. But to this day no law of Congress has ever been passed authorizing one person to hold another as a slave upon the high seas, or to punishany person for defending his natural right to personal liberty while sailing upon the high seas, against all at-tempts to hold him in slavery.

But as persons imported into Virginia, or any othe slave State in 1807, had an undoubted legal right to defend their liberty up to the period of entering the ter-ritory of that State, and until the laws of that State could operate upon them: in the same manner when carried upon the high seas, where the slave laws of that State cannot reach or punish them, they now possess the legal right to defend their personal liberty. This is manifest when it is clearly understood that we law can render such an act penal unless it be a law of Congress, and that no such act has ever been passed. Thus it is evident that the slave-dealer who now exports slaves on the high seas, stands in precisely the same situation as he who imported slaves prior to the year 1808. He does so at his own peril. He must depend upon chains and fetters for his protection, and not upon any law,

I deem this explanation of the subject necessary to a correct understanding of the principles which guided me in what I deemed a conscientious discharge of the official duties imposed upon me.

Soon after the prohibition of the African slave trade in 1808, a commerce in slaves sprung up between the northern slave States and those lying more South, and has been attended with some degree of risk to the own ner, particularly by reason of the difficulty attending the navigation around the peninsula of Florida. Several vessels engaged in this traffic have been wrecked, or driven into the British ports by stress of weather, while passing through those difficult channels. When they were thus brought within the jurisdiction of British laws, the slaves have refused to submit to their masters, and claimed their right to personal liberty, and such claim has actually been sustained. The owners losing possession of their slaves as early as 1834, called upon the Federal Government to act on their behalf for the purpose of obtaining compensation of the British Government for their loss. Here was the first departure of our Government from what I deem its Constitu-The right of the free States to remain exempt from the disgrace or the expense of maintaining the slave trade, I hold to be absolute and undoubted. This right I deem as unquestionable as the right of the slave States to hold slaves. Indeed, they are precisely equal, and in all respects reciprocal. I may have formed erroneous opinions; but I have given much attention to the subject, and after the most careful research I am fully satisfied that to involve the free States to even the careful research I am themselves commence a war with England. I cannot the state of the subject, and after the most careful research I am themselves commence a war with England. I cannot Britain, which in its inception was an attempt unconstitutionally to extend the national influence and power over a subject which was held in execration by the free States of the North. Yet it was an Executive act an Hon. Senator to introduce an amendment corresponsing.

THE PHILANTHROPIST, over which the Legislature had no control, nor could ding with the language of the Constitution, by substitution, they interfere in any manner. The Executive had powting the word persons instead of slaves.* The resoluthe interests of the country could in any manner be prejudiced by their discussion. I call your particular atcommunicates or withholds such correspondence according as he shall !udge the public interest to require. If

British Government. I know you will recognize at to entertain the same opinion, for they urged that once the right of all to discuss and agitate it from the contrary doctrine had been advanced in either House.'

I repel with feelings little short of indignation the idea that any citizen has not the absolute right and privilege to speak freely of any subject in which the nation is concerned, or that a representative of eighteen thousand free electors of Ohio, & of 90,000 of the sovereign people, clothed with the sanction of your suffrages, shall bow to the opinion of any man, however high his functions. and the honor and glory ot our nation are innolved.

With a full knowledge of parliamentary usage, and having great experience in legislative proceedings, the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, in the Senate of the United States, on the 13th of January 1840, offered a resolution calling for a copy of any correspondence which had taken place in regard to slaves who had escaped from on board the several vessels engaged in the coast-wise slave trade. On the 14th of the same month the resolution was areed to by the Senate, and about ten days thereafter a full communication was made by President Van Buren. By this communication all matters embraced in that correspondence became the legitimate subject of discussion by the Senate, and by every freeman in the Uni-

ment. Thus every reader will at the state and the states no longer entertained any jurisdiction upon the states no longer entertained any jurisdiction upon the ather of March following, Mr. Calhoun offered to the Senommon highway of nations: hence the fact that every ate a series of resolutions asserting the duty of States no longer entertained any jurisdiction upon the States no longer entertained any jurisdiction upon the state and is a series of resolutions asserting the duty of the General Government to protect this slave trade. On presenting these resolutions there was no offer to central trade of the state of by other governments or our own laws, as in any resure him for interfering with the subject, or for creating spect distinguished by the laws of any particular State. It was aware that 90,000 people, but they were read and or-dered to the Federal Government, dered to be printed. I will not occupy your time with To the powers thus granted to the Federal Government, was a limitation contained in the ninth section of the same article, by which Congress were prohibited from interdicting the slave trade until 1808. Up to this latter period the citizens of each State were permitted to import slaves; yet they did it at their own peril, without any port slaves; yet they did it at their own peril, without any port slaves; yet they did it at their own peril, without any port slaves; and provided to the printed. I will not occupy your time with a detail of particulars, but will say that on a subsequent day they were taken up. Mr. Calhoun made an ingenious and able argument in favor of their adoption and they were fully discussed so far as the affirmative side of the question was concerned; yet I believe no Senator of the provided to me as their Representative, the protection of their rights. With a solemn they were fully discussed so far as the affirmative side of the question was concerned; yet I believe no Senator of their adoption and they were fully discussed so far as the affirmative side of the question was concerned; yet I believe no Senator of their adoption and they were fully discussed so far as the affirmative side of the question was concerned; yet I believe no Senator of their adoption and they were fully discussed so far as the affirmative side of the question was concerned; yet I believe no Senator of their rights. With a solemn to the protection of their rights. With a solemn to the protection of their rights. With a solemn to the protection of their rights. With a solemn to the protection of their rights. With a solemn to the protection of the sovereign power of these with the protection of the sole of the adoption and they were fully discussed so far as the affirmative side of the question was concerned; and the protection of the sole of the adoption and they were fully discussed so far as the affirmative side of the protection of the sole of the sole of the adoption and the adoption and the adoption and the pr right whatever to call upon the General Government or or other person dreamed of any impropriety in this disright whatever to call upon the deficial continuous of the free States to protect them in such traffic. They were permitted to go to Africa without authority of law. a "high functionary of Government," or because it was and to seize or purchase slaves and import them to the a subject of negociation between the two governments. United States. If the persons seized or purchased defended their liberty against those who attempted to bring House of representatives from South Carolina, as Chair man of the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a report, in which he alluded to the refusal of Great Britain to render compensation for the slaves who had been liberated from on board American vessels engaged in the slave trade, as a cause of war. Yet I am not aware that the Caroline took place upon the Niagara frontier, that subhe was charged with an impropriety for agitating this ject has been under negotiation between this Government question while it was a matter of negotiation between and that of Great Britain; but no session of Congress, it our own and the British Government.

> New Providence, where the laws knew no difference be-tween persons, nor had they any municipial regulations deliver a by which the authorities of that Island could stave into the custody of his former master. After this transaction was known, and on the 22nd of December last, the Hon. Mr. Barrow, Senator from Louisiana preme to offer the resolutions merely in justification of the sented to the Senate of the United States, the petition of an Insurance Company at New Orleans, representing that the petitioners had insured a number of slaves on board the Brig Hermosa, which was wrecked, and the slaves when saved from the wreck were taken to one of the British Islands and liberated, and they prayed Congress to take measures to obtain from that Government indemnity for their loss. On presenting this petition, Mr. Barrow is reported to have said, "It was time this question was met and contested by this Government, so that we might know what we had to expect."

He further said: "he wished the case had been acted upon according to its own merits. He wished the Senate to speak, and the House of Representatives also, that the nation might hear and the Government of Great Britain know, what were our opinions and our determination upon the subject. Great Britain had undertaken to draw a distinction between property in slaves, and other property, goods, wares and merchandize. The South would be the last who would submit to this property at the South was not now safe. If contempt ible British officers were permitted to trample under foot the law of nations, and this nation refused to throw its broad mantle over us, we would be compelled to fit out cruisers, and go and destroy Nassau and all those ports rom which these vessels came."

"The case he had presented was not less important than that of the Creole, although that involved a new princi-ple; and he hoped the Committee on Foreign Relations vould express its opinion on the subject."

On the same occasion, Mr. Calhoun is reported to have "expressed himself strongly in regard to the Creole He considered the outrage as one without a parallel. He believed when fairly presented to the British Government, the case would be one which would show so great an outrage that it would be redressed. If it was not, there was not a man who had an American heart in his bosom, whose hand would not be raised against it."

Mr. King, of Alabama, said: "The subject, he hoped, would be entered upon by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the correspondence called for by that committee, and every thing relating to this great and paramount question laid before the Senate and the country. The memorial presented a state of facts to the Senate which ought to excite alarm, and which called for such action on the part of Congress as would place the country in a proper condition of de-

fully satisfied that to involve the free States to any ex- agree with Hon. Senators, that every man having an tent whatever in the maintenance of the slave trade, is American heart will raise his hand in protection of the as much a violation of the Federal Constitution as it "Slave Trade." I wish to call particular attention to the would be for Congress to attempt the abolition of sla-wery in the Southern States. For the Federal Governnt to apply the national treasure, or employ the navy discussed in the Senate and in the House of Representaof the United States in defending the slave-trade, would be a palpable and flagrant infringement of the rights of the North, and the privilege of the free States. Vet the th, and the privilege of the free States. Yet the and practices. He spoke the views of that whole body President being himself an inhabitant of a slave State, and probably anxious to protect an interest in which he had a direct personal concern, did not hesitate to make the subject a national question. I refer to this transaction as the origin of our present controversy with Great Britain, which in its incention.

er to open a diplomatic correspondence with Great Brit-ain, and to continue such correspondence. While it ident. On the 4th of February following, another disremained in the Executive archives and no one under- cussion arose incidentally in the Senate upon a question stood what doctrine the President had advanced, or what of reference of the Executive communition upon the subdemands he made, neither Legislators nor people could discuss the propriety of such correspondence, for the plain and simple reason that they could not understand discussions and simple reason that they could not understand discussions and simple reason that they could not understand discussions and simple reason that they could not understand discussions and simple reason that they could not understand discussions are such as the control of the correspondence in regard to the Creole, which was what it contained. Nor was the President under any adopted, and on the 21st of February a copy of the impobligations to promulgate his views, while in his opinion portant letter of instructions furnished by the Secretary of State to our Minister at London, was transmitted to the Senate. That letter was highly extolled by Senatention to this point, as in the resolution of censure I tors, and together with the remarks of Senators on those am accused of an improper interference with the grounds assumed by the high functionary having this matter in charge. I then say that all calls upon the with the resolutions of that body and the report in the Executive for correspondence with other governments are made subject to the discretion of the President. He forth to the people of this nation. The resolutions, the report, the speeches of Senators, and the letter of the Secretary of State, all indicated a determination to involve the free states and the nation in a war for the purpose of

gitimate subject of discussion by every American citizen. It is the glory of our institutions that the people
are the source of power and may wield the government
for their own benefit. It would illy comport with the intelligence and patriotism of the strongest whig district in the United States, were I to repeat these views for your discussion; and I regret to say that some Northern pa benefit, I wish you distinctly to understand, fellow citizens, that I do it solely for the benefit of those who have ernment are bound to aid and protect the slave dealers assailed me for having agitated the matter while it was a of the South by our wealth and our lives if necessary subject of negociation between this country and the and they urged as an argument, that Congress appeared

> The venerable member from Massachusetts, Mr. Adams, was naturally looked to for his views upon the subon Foreign relations, and it was expected he would speak (if at all) as the organ of that committee.—But a clear majority of that committee were from the Slave States and as I supposed would paralyze every attempt of that statesman and patriot to call up the attention of the peo ple to the danger which threatened them. I counseled with other members, all of whom accorded with me in the opinion that some member ought to bring forward some proposition upon the subject; and it was urged by them that as I had bestowed some thought upon the matter-I ought to state my views to the country. I saw or thought I saw, an attempt to involve our country in what appeared to me a dishonorable and an unconstitutional war. I had solemnly sworn to support that Constitution which I believed would soon point the most vital to the interests and the honor of the free states, as well as the district which I represented.-I was placed in this situation. I had no other alternative than to do what I deemed a sworn duty, or tamely to shrink before the anticipated frowns of those who legislate unparalleled tyranny which can silence a member who disagrees with them, while they assail him with coarse personal epithets, and attempt to brand him as infamous dares to express his opinior upon matters of national importance is aware that I had learned from actual experience the peril which had so long attended every attempt to assert the rights of the North upon the floor of the House of times shall bear my name, I presented the resolution or because it was refer to an instance in which the right or the propriety of our Government and that of another nation, was ever de-

You are all aware that the subject of our North-eastern boundary has been a matter of negotiation for more than within that time, it has been discusse is believed, has transpired during that time, in wh You are all acquainted with the case of the Creole, an American Brig, employed in the slave trade. In October last she left the Port of Richmond with a cargo of member ever charged with impropriety for agitating it slaves on board. After she had left the territory of Vir- while it was a matter of negotiation ? No, fellow citioperate upon the persons on board, the slaves rose upon against me by Southern men for presuming to deny the those who held them in subjection, asserted their own liberty, and took the vessel to Nassau, in the Island of trade. So loudly have they denounced me on that account, that many Northern Editors seem to have been led without reflection to the admission that there was some slight ground for such charge.

me to offer the resolutions merely in justification of the propriety of bringing them forward. On this point I am accusers in the House of Representatives, have condemned me unheard. Of this I do not complain. I have lived too long & seen too much of human nature, to suppose that any man publicly assailed by a large majority of the House of Representatives, would receive the approbation of those who had not the means of knowing reasons that guided, or the motives that impelled hi to action. I hope such papers will now do me so much justice as to inform their readers of the facts to which I have alluded. I have stated some of my views in regard fair and candid consideration; such as should be awar ded to the opinions of every man. I give them also in explanation of the course which I have pursued. If you deem them erroneous, I answer, they are such as I considered correct, and feel myself bound to act in accor dance with them.

* The amendment was withdrawn .- ED. PHIL. (to be Contined.)

From the Western Reserve Chronicle-Extra.

RESIGNATION OF MR. GIDDINGS. Warren, Trumbull co. Ohio, ? March, 31, 1842,

On the 21st inst., Mr. Giddings submitted to the House of Representatives, at Washington, a series of resolutions, denying the right of the General Government to lend its aid either to maintain or abolish slavery in the several states, and controverting the positions taken by Mr. Webster relative to the Brig "Creole." For so ed to this infamous transaction. doing, the House on the next day, censured Mr. G., after having denied him his right to defend himself.

These proceedings will appear more at large in our next regular issue. In the mean time we hasten to lay before the public the proceedings of a meeting held in this place last evening. We commend the subject to the attention of the people of this district, and trust the several townships will not be backward in expressing their opinions.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Upon the return of the Hon. Joshua R. Gid. dings, late Representative in Congress from this Congressional District, a public meeting was called at the Court House, without distinction of party, and organized by calling Gen. SIMON PERKINS to the chair, and appointing John Hotchkiss secretary.

Mr. Giddings being called upon, addressed large and attentive audience for more than an dressed by Benjamin Hubbard, of Somerville, hour, giving a brief history of the late proceed- and Dr. Hiram P. Bennett, encouraging the abings of the House of Representatives of the olitionists to persevere in the cause which they United States, which led to the resignation of his seat in that oody; with his reasons for re-

following resolutions, which, being seconded by George Parsons, were passed by acclamation; but four voices dissenting.

Resolved, That the right of a Representative in Congress to express freely his views, upon questions of public policy, is secured by the constitution, and is indispensably necessary to enable him to carry out the will of his constituents, and its unrestricted exercise should be sacredly guarded by all free deliberative bodies in republican government.

Resolved, That to pass a vote of censure upon a member for thus freely expressing his views when he violates no rule of order, is transcending the powers of Congress, subversive of the constitution, an infringement of the rights of the people, an interference with the freedom

Resolved, That we approve of the course of the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, from this district, lowing resolution was unanimously adopted .in resigning his seat in Congress, on account of the vote of censure for introducing his series of resolutions relative to the brig "Creole."

Resolved, That Mr. Giddings be requested. without any formal nomination, to permit his name to be brought before this Congressional District for re-election; so that his constituents ever with the slaves in the slaveholding states of may have an opportunity of passing upon his this Union. conduct in resigning, and upon the matters which led to his resignation.

After the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, on motion of John Hutchins, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meet ing be signed by the chairman and secretary and forwarded to the Hon. John White, Speak er of the U. States House of Representatives and that he be requested to lay them before that

After a vote to publish the proceedings in the papers of the town, the meeting adjourned. SIMON PERKINS, Chairman, John Hutchins, Sec'y.

Mr. Hutchins upon introducing the resolu tions said, in substance, that inasmuch as he was politically opposed to Mr. Giddings upon many questions of public policy, it was with reluctance that he introduced the resolutions but the question was far above party considerations, and to show that he was not alone, he would read the following extract from the "N Y. Evening Post," a leading Democratic pa-

"In censuring Mr. Giddings for the doctrines laid down in his resolutions, the House has overstepped its powers .- Mr. Giddings is not responsible to them for any opinions he may entertain or avow; nor have they the right to reprimand him for not agreeing with them. hey have no such right, either derived from the constitution or from the necessity of the case. They are not, in any sense, his masters; nor is he bound to submit his views to their censorship before he declares them. He is one of the Representatives of a sovereign state, and, sake of the Gospel you love, that you have been comspeaking in the name of his constituents, he has a right to declare, openly, their views of traduce all who favor the abolition of slavery. Proany question of public policy, without being answerable to any but them, and without the hazard of any fear of punishment, except their disapprobation. Any attempt to inflict upon him a mark of disgrace for the opinions he professes, is an attack, not only upon the liberty of stitution. And my dear brother, what other interest speech, but upon the rights of his constituents, and an invasion of the sovereignty of the state which he represents."

"Mr. Giddings does well in resigning and appealing to his constituents. We hope they will send him back by a unanimous vote. If we lived among them, we would lay aside all party preferences to vindicate the rights which have been so arbitrarily wrested from their represent-

The resolution, said Mr. H., express no opinion upon the merits of Mr. Giddings' resoutions, but upon a higher question, whether a nce with those of the majority. If the majorty may cer.sure a member for expressing views which he honestly entertains upon one subject, of course they have the right to censure him for his views upon any and all subjects, and this vould be a fatal blow to the liberty of speech and of opinion-and the independence of a representative. If the resolutions were improper, it were an easy matter to vote them down. censure was not for agitating the subject, but for agitating the wrong side of the question. Mr. Calhoun's famous resolutions upon the other side were uttered while the very matter was pending in negotiation between this government and Great Britain; but you know in the fable of you generously admit the kind feelings of masters to the farmer and lawyer, it made quite a difference whose ox was gored.

This is the first time Congress has presumed to censure a member, for expressing his opinions upon an important public question, when he had violated no rule of order.

Legislative bodies are not unfrequently the obsequious tools of such tyrannical precedents. Hence the importance that the seal of publiccondemnation, irrespective of party, should be affix

Mr. H. Concluded by expressing a hope that the resolutions would be unanimously adopted, after which the vote was taken, and it is to be hoped for the honor of Ohio's 16th Congression al district that the opposition to his re-election may be as pitiful as that to the adoption of the resolutions.

For the Philanthropist. Elkton, 3d mo. 17th, 1842. PREBLE COUNTY.

Dr. BAILEY:-Please give the following an insertion in the Philanthropist, which is an extract of the proceedings of the fifth quarterly meeting of Elk Creek Anti-slavery Society, held 3rd month 5th, 1842.

On motion, Resolved, That Newton Stubbs, Walter R Wheeler and Ahraham Hunt be appointed business committee. During the absence of the business committee, the meeting was ad-

... nave esponsed.

After which, John Hutchins submitted the separately, and after some discussion adopted. it not also occur to you that some of these "good peoyears past, has been altogether trampled underfoot by our National Legislature:-

> Therefore. slavery cause are wishing to obtain; but the

every American citizen.

etts, to be a correct and constitutional one, there-

thanks of every patriotic American citizen.

a copy of the above resolutions. On motion of Walter R. Wheeler, the folborough, State of New York, have issued an

address to the slaves of the South, Therefore Resolved, That we highly disapprove of said address, and also any interference whatev-

On motion of N. Stubbs, the Secretary was instructed to foward the proceedings of this meeting for publication in the Philanthropist and Western Freeman.

JOHN H. STUBBS, Pres't. WILLIAM N. TAYLOR, Sec'ry.

> For the Philanthropist. Cheviot, Ohio, April 9th 1842. LETTER TO MR. SEHON.

Rev. MR. SEHON:

DEAR SIR .- Allow me, as a profess ed brother in Christ, affectionately to address you on the subject of a communication credited to yourself in the Anti-Abolitionist of Feb. 27th.

The acquaintance I have formed with yourself, although not intimate, has been agreeable, and the impressions upon myown mind have been, and still are, favorable to yourself as a gentleman, a christian, and as a minister of talents and eloquence. This I say not in the way of flattery, but as evidence that I do not write in any unfriendly spirit. Your high reputation is mainly the reason for addressing you on this occasion, because such an one as yourself by a wrong step will do more evil than a half-dozen other men whose characters are unknown or whose worth in community is not so credited. It was therefore with no little pain of heart that I saw the communication referred to, published with commendation in a paper whose Editor in the preceding colums, had uttered a libel on my character with others, and called upon the South to look to us if ever we "put a foot upon their soil." You are commended by him because he regards you as favoring that institution, for opposing which, he denounces me as one who counte nances "negro thieves," I exceedingly regret for the plimented in a paper, the evident object of which is to fessedly you wrote "not to defend slavery," but you perceive that such is nevertheless the use made of your communication, and it brings you into company with the most open and avowed advocates of this unchristian interest? What else could be effected by such a document than the soothing of the slaveholder's conscience, and the increasing of that odium which now attaches you favor among Southerners, but I shall not allow the tribute it! to any other cause than a sinister one; nor will I permit myself to think that you meant it to be appropriated to the use to which it has been applied .-Surely one so well acquainted with the Methodist Discipline as yourself, and so zealous a defender, and elothat denomination, could not intend to have any communication to go forth to the world and to posterity, as a plea in behalf of the unhallowed institution of slavery. But I must in all charity presume that you wrote with those whose institution you nevertheless abominate as contrary to the spirit of the Gospel of Christ. Perhaps their slaves, while (as I hope you do when at the South,) you as nobly plead the rights of the slave to liberty and independence. Yet I regret you have not given to abolitionists the credit of acting as generously .-You have been imposed upon, my brother, if you have been instructed that abolitionists believe there is no such law of kindness in all the dark South towards the poor slave as [your] remarks declare does exist." If you were better acquainted with us you would know that such admissions are made. But whilst we make the admission, we do not fall into the error which you have inadvertently done, of drawing altogether a favorable picture of the institution, and allowing the dark and ugly features to be hidden by a thick veil of unscriptural charity-charity to the master's claims, and conduct, but forgetfulness of the slave's wrongs or the slave's rights.

Now permit me to notice more particularly the facts and inferences contained in your letter. Of course you have given what came under your observation and I wish not, if I could, to deny the facts you have stated. Your first fact, in the extracts I have, is, "They have also a large church for the colored people under the care of brother Capers, numbering upwards of seven hundred members, with a flourishing Sabbath school attached to the church. To these good people our brethren regugood people," have their own church or are set apart in industry. galleries appropriated to them in the white churches, is that they are tho't unworthy to be in communion with condition, and that this very separation is the evidence tians as slaves, instead of treating them as above the me who will, with the most fidelity, speak my ing resolutions which were read, considered condition of servants, as brethren beloved? Why did sentiments and act my opinions.

Whereas, the right of Petition for some ple" and some of the pupils of that "flourishing Sabbath School' might have the very next day been set on the au ction table, and sold, with as little compunction of conscience by one of their white brethren as though he Resolved, That a dissolution of the Union were selling horses! But instead of remembering these is not the object that the friends of the Anti- things for the rebuke of the oppressors, you immediately rebuke 'in all kindness (?)" the friends of the slave, right of petition they do hold to be the right of who you say "greatly err in their representations of the treatment of the slaves of the South." And then you Resolved, That we believe the course pur- tell us the slaves in Mobile are among the happiest sued by John Q. Adams, in presenting a peti- looking beings I have seen in my whole journey"-"yea tion from a number of citizens of Massachus- they ere happy," and you add, "my remarks as to the treatment and condition of the slaves, is not only applicable to Mobile, but, as far as my knowledge extends, to Resolved, That John Q. Adams deserves the other of the towns and cities which I have visited at the South." Ah! my brother, how degraded are "tl:eso On motion of Dr. Bennett, the secretary was good people," when they can be happy in their degra of opinion and directly at war with the spirit of instructed to furnish John Q. Adams with dation! And will you rejoice in such expression of happiness as this? But you also speak of "the true Southern slave" as "generous, kind and grateful; while the strongest possible attachment binds him to the fam-Whereas we have learned with regret that ily in which he has been regred." Strange that you a political Anti-slavery convention of Peters- should commend in the Southern slave, (doubtless because he is a colored man) what you would consider a disgrace to a white man. Think of it; a man with an immortal mind, a man, not a dog, a man made in the image of God, so degraded as to lick the hand that keeps him an abject slave, and brother Schon admiring his

> But again, you speak of the slaves' benevolence. They contributed with generous ardor towards the object for which you visited the South, namely: "To send the Bible to the poor heathen." And this you give as one evidence of their being happy and of their kind treatment. I here call to mind a visit of another Bible Agent to the South when I lived there myself, and of his receiving from slaves their contributions. I then heard slaveholders saying, shame, that he should take the morrcy from those poor creatures. But let me ask you, brother Sehon, why you did not in that place write a rebuke to their masters for withholding the Bible from them? Didiyou not know that "these good people cannot learn to read the name of their Savior? That the Bible cannot be distributed among them? Oh! why did you forget this? Had I your eloquence I should delight to employ it in arousing the attention of Christians to the inconsistency of sending the Bible to distant heathen whilst they withhold it from the poor in their own gates. But alas! my brother; I fear you are under the influence of a time hallowed prejudice from which I have myself bu recently been delivered. And you have allowed yourself to picture slavery in a beautiful robe that conceals the ugliness of the monster of iniquity.

Pardon me for thus addressing you. I do it in love. God grant, I may yet hear of your raising your voiceland using your pen to plead the cause of the oppressed, and enslaved sons and daughters of injured Africa.

Yours affectionately in Christ. WM. HENRY BRISBANK.

For the Philanthropist.

TO THE METHODISTS.

All are opposed to pretensions of infallibility in others; yet by our bigotry, and severity of denunciations how often do we assume it for ourselves. Is not the spirit of our controversial labors frequently, "I know I am right."
"I cannot be mistaken," "Every one who has examined this subject must believe with me?" How easy for such to leave the great points at issue, and exhaust their strength in opposing their friends and fellow soldiers who happen

I have had cause so often to retract or modify my opinions, that I find it the better way before we engage in a fierce controversy with to those who oppose his claims to his fellow man as those who do not embrace all our peculiar property ? It is true that your letter may have aided views, to inquire how far we agree. As memyou in your agency in the Bible 'cause by gaining for bers of the Methodist E. Church, we are all "convinced of the great evil of slavery," yet a suspicion that this was your design. I cannot do such diversity of sentiment exists, as to what measinjustice to your high sense of honor as to charge you were would be best to dispose of it. I have with resorting to such means to find favor for a cause been thinking, if all who consider it as an "evil" so sacred as that, for which you are employed by the would unite, as far as they can-be consistent noble Society you represented. But then, why did you with their own opinions, instead of using exrepresentative may express views not in accord- waite the letter? My respect for you obliges me to at pressive epithets, good men would hereafter have less of which to be ashamed.

I have said to myself "What are your views upon the subject of slavery ?"

I. I believe in the propriety of free, temperate, fair discussion; at proper times, and in quent an advocate of the principles of the founder of proper places, with "soft words and hard arguments." Error will do us no good: Truth fears no scrutiny.

II. I believe that involuntary, interminable slavery is an evil; contrary to the Spirit and the kind intention of what you conceived to be, justice to laws of Christianity and the genius of republicanism, and a hindrance to our national prosperity; of course a "great evil" which ought to be removed as speedy as practicable.

III. I believe that Congress has authority and constitutional right. 1. To prevent the admission of any new State into the Union, with this feature in its constitution: 2. To pass a law providing that all persons born after its date in the Dist. of Columbia and the Territories shall be free at a proper age, and that a slaveholder within said District and Territories may emancipate his slaves, and shall give those held in servitude opportunities for learning to read.

IV. Ifbelieve that the legislatures of the severa laveholding States may, and ought to pass similar laws in their respective States.

V. I believe it is the duty of every Christian holding slaves to grant them the right and privilege of freedom.

VI. I believe that all threats of physical interference to abolish slavery to be morally wrong: moral suasion & constitutional measures being the only lawful means to accomplish desirable ends.

VII. I believe it would be to the moral and pecuniary advantage of slaveholders to abolish slavery; as they would then obtain more labor for wages paid to the amount it now costs for the support, watching, and punishing slaves. Man. larly and faithfully preach." Did it not occur to you however degraded, acts in view of motives .when you were penning this, that the reason why "these The stimulus of wages is the mainspring of

VIII. I believe that a sovereign is responsible at the judgment seat of Christ, for the manner other professed christians on account of their degraded in which he rules his people, and for the legitimate influence of those laws to which he gives and the effect of their degradation? And why have sanction: therefore, as I am one of the soveryou not even alluded to this, and rebuked your brethren eign people of these United States, it is my for their respect of persons, and their treatment of Chris- duty to vote for those candidates to represent

quences belong to God." I can conceive of a case, however, whore duty is modified by consequences. Still "duty is the highest expe-

X. Ibelieve that if all professing Christians will think and act consistently with the uncompromising, self-denying, benevolent doctrines of the gospel, the blessings of universal peace and freedom, knowledge and holiness would rapidly spread and soon cover the earth.

I have limited knowledge, and, therefore, may easily be mistaken; others may sincerely and honestly differ with my opinions. The addition of my real name, would not I think give weight to my creed, I therefore subscribe myself your friend,

ONE METHODIST.

United States, Dec. 22nd 1840.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday Morning, April 20, 1812.

FOR GOVERNOR.

LEICESTER KING.

OUR ANNIVERSARY.

The 7th Anniversary of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Mt. Vernon, Knox county, Tuesday, the 7th of June next.

The Societies are requested to appoint their delegates immediately-and it is hoped that our friends will come prepared with warm hearts and liberal hands.

A State Political Convention of Liberty vo ters, is advertised for the same place on the 8th. We presume it will not meet till the 9th-owing to the sessions of the anniversary of the so-

LORD ASHBURTON-THE RIGHT OF

It is to be hoped, that Lord Ashburton bears to our Government such propositions concerning the right of search, as may be accepted without dishonor, and hazard of evil consequences. The American people cherish a deeprooted jealousy on this question, and with reason. The right assumed by Britain to search the vessels of neutrals, was one of the causes of the last war. She held every man born on her soil to perpetual allegiance, and claimed the right to seize him under whatsoever flag she might find him on the high seas. The claim was enforced with violence, and hundreds of American seamen were impressed and compelled to fight the battles of that haughty power. War followed-a war in defence of national honor and national rights--but it was closed without securing an abandonment of a single one of these oppressive claims, nor has the British Government abnegated them to this day. It is not to be wondered at therefore, that the American people are peculiarly sensitive, on the question of the right of search, and every thing pertaining to it.

The efforts of the civilized world are now directed to the abolition of the African slave-trade. Great Britain is taking the lead in this work. She has for years been endeavoring to unite all christian nations for its overthrow, and one of her plans is, a convention between them, conceding a mutual right of searching the vessels of each other, within certain latitudes on the coast of Africa, in order to force their laws against the slave-trade a piracy. A treaty of this character, lately formed between her and the principal powers of Europe, awaits the ratification of France, which has been so far withheld, from apprehensions of some sinister design on the part of Great Britain-apprehensions, created chiefly by the publication in Paris of a very able tract, by Gen. Cass, on the subject of the right of Search as now claimed by that power. Our Government has in time past been urged to enter into a similar convention, but owing to the jealousy referred to, & its repugnance to consent to any policy which in the most remote way might affect unfavorably the interests of slavery, it has steadily refused.

The alleged outrages committed on certain American vessels a year or two since in the African seas, by British cruisers, under the pretext that they were slavers, became the subject of a correspondence, which was published at the opening of the present Congress, and which we have noticed.

In this correspondence, the British secretaries, in behalf of their Government, distintly and emphatically disclaim any right of searching our vessels, in time of peace. So full is the disclaimer, that they concede, that should an American vessel be known to have slaves on board, no British cruiser could have a right to her nationality, under the American flag, such frigate is molest her.

They insist on the right of their They insist on the right of their the risk of the boarding ship. If the result proves that cruisers to board and detain vessels, engaged in the suspicion was well founded, then the commanding officer will be scatheless. He will have done his duty the slave trade, belonging to British subjects, or to the subjects of those powers, which have has suffered himself to be deceived, then he has violated conceded the right of search. So far, every thing is fair. There is no difficulty between the two Governments.

But, a flag, though prima facie, is not positive, evidence of the nationality a vessel. It may be assumed fraudulently. Hence the English Government claims for her cruisers the right of seizing vessels suspected of being slavers. no matter what their flag, where well founded doubts as to its genuineness exist, in order to determine the question of their nationality, disclaiming at the same time all right to detain them, should they prove to be American ves-

This claim drew from our minister a strong protest; and is now exciting some dissatisfaction in this country.

It is a subject certainly encompassed with difficulties. The African slave trade is a horrible curse. Christendom is disgraced by suffer ing it to continue one day longer-and every nation should put forth its mightiest energies for its extinction. But, there are always right means to right ends. The wrongs of one peo- and had really committed no injury, he would be dis-

IX. I believe that "duty is mine; conse- ple are not to be redressed at the expense of the rights of another. The redemption of Africa is not to be sought by the degradation of America,

> The effects of a concession of the claim in question, upon the welfare and honor of this country, as well as upon all other interests, should then be well weighed.

On the one hand, it would seem unreason able that a vessel, belonging to the subjects of another nation, engaged in trafficking in human beings, should be able to arrest all pursuit and inquiry, simply by hoisting the American flag. The most flagran abuses would follow: piracy and the slave trade would seek shelter under our flag, and bid defi ance to the world. The assumed right of visi tation does indeed seem necessary to the extermination of the slave traffic.

On the other hand, the exercise of the right is li able to great abuses. It is substantially a right of search. The object is to ascertain the nationality of the vessel visited. But the papers may be simulated as well as the flag. Hence, to determine as to their genuineness, it may be necessary to inspec the crew, the cargo and log-book, in other words, to search the vessel. Otherwise fraud ulent papers could be produced to correspond with the fraudulent flag. Concede such a claim, and you place American commerce at the mercy of every petty commandant in the Brit ish navy, and the vexations to which it would be subject, might be intolerable.

Besides, the avowed right of impressment has never been given up by the British Government. Concede this claim of visitation and boarding, and you open the way for the exercise of this pretended right. It would be very easy to convert the practice of visitation into an instrumentality of impressment.

The claim is a vast one-it extends through all time and covers the ocean. If, under the laws of nations, the British have the right to search our vessels, now, on the coast of Africa, they will have the same right, forever, in all latitudes. The object is now to put down the slavetrade; other objects may hereafter be sought. Treaties may in time be formed between England and the continental powers of Europe, making slave-grown products contraband, prohibiting importation of them into their ports, and carriage in their vessels. To enforce these regulations, the claim then will be, to visit all vessels order to decide on the question of their nationality-thus subjecting our commerce to innumerable interruptions. The truth is, there is by no calculating the consequences to which the concession of this right of search termed the right of visitation might lead.

We but state the case.

But, says Lord Aberdeen, "it can scarcely be maintained by Mr. Stevenson, that Great Britain should be bound to permit her own subjects, with British vessels and British capital, to carry on before the eyes of British officers this detestable traffic in human beings, which the law has declared to be piracy, merely because they had the audacity to commit an additional offence, by fraudulently assuming the American flag.

"Neither could Mr. Stevenson, with more reason, affirm, that the subjects of states, which have granted to Great Britain the right of search. should be enabled to violate the obligation of spirit of accommodation, means may be found to reconcile their treaties, by displaying the flag of the Union, all avowed objects, with national dignity and independshould be enabled to violate the obligation of contrary to the will, and in defiance of the

"Still less would Mr. Stevenson pretend to claim immunity for piratical adventurers, who should endeavor to shelter their lawless proceedings under the ensign of the United States."

The answer of our Government to this would be-"certainly, we do not deny to all the cruisers of all the powers of the earth the right to enter and search vessels, of their own countries, tho' the flag of the United Statesmay fly at their most heads. But, we do deny the right of such cruisers to enter and search our vessels."

But, where it is not known to what power suspicious vessel, bearing our flag, belongs, what then? "We claim the right to visit and ascertain by inspection,"-says the British Government. "You have no such right," replies our Government-"if you enter and search the vessel, you do it at your peril. If she should prove to be a vessel of your own, or belong to a nation which has granted you the right of search, you have done well; if an American vessel, you have committed a trespass, and should make acknowledgment or a-

tonement." "Certainly," says Mr. Cass, "if a British or French frigate encounters a vessel at sea, which is most assured-ly a British or French vessel, endeavoring to conceal justified in boarding her, and disposing of her as the laws of the country may provide. But this is done at aws of the country may provide. to his government, and no injury to another. But if he the rights of a foreign power, and his sovereign must be responsible for the consequences. He may still have done his duty to his own government. That will depend upon the strength of the evidence upon which he acted But he has committed an injury against another, and for that injury, atonement may be demanded. But here we come to the practical operation of these general principles, and it is that branch of the subject alone, which is

The two British statesmen attempt to support their osition by pushing principles to their extreme. This may do in the schools, but its place is not in active life, and least of all in the affairs of nations. A British officer meets a vessel bearing an American flag, but which he has the strongest reasons to suspect to be British, and engaged in the slave-trade. He boards her, conducts nimself with perfect propriety, ascertains his error, and retires without any injury, he is a trespasser; but no government would ever think of complaining in such a ase. A perpetual right to stop, to search, and to seize A casual act of trespass, conceded to be such, excused by peculiar circumstances, and immediate ly acknowledged and atoned for, is another. The latter may be pardoned. The former is intolerable, The er of the boarding vessel is precisely in the condition of a sheriff's officer, who, with a writ against A Now, on a trial in an action of trespass, which institute for this assault and battery, what would be the measure of damages which an intelligen jury would apply to the case? They would adopt pre-cisely the same rule we have already laid down in the case of the commander. If the officer had strong reasons to mistake the identity of B. and to suppose he was A. and if he had conducted himself with perfect propriety,

missed with nominal damages - damages which, while lowing proceedings of a meeting of colored peothey asserted the great principle of liberty, would yet be perfectly valueless in their amount, leaving the illy adomplainant to pay the costs,

Such is the illustration of our maritime subject Ir this manner the principle is saved, and flagrant abuses prevented.

The difference between the two governments, although at first sight, apparently insignificant, is

The British claim the right of visitation, where suspicion exists as to the genuineness of the flag. If it be allowed, the practice of searching our vessels, on the most trifling suspicions, may become common, for the searching officer will risk nothing. Besides, no claim for indemnity could be made, should the vessel searched turn out to be an American merchantman. She may have been subjected to much delay, & have sustained much detriment otherwise, but can obtain no redress, for the officer has but exercised a right, and could not be held accountable for the necessary incidents to such exercise. On the other hand, the American Government denies the right claimed-and asserts that the lawfulness of the visitation is to be determined by the result. The commander of the cruiser acts at his peril-if the vessel is found on examination to have fraudulently assumed our flag, he has done right; if, on the contrary, she is an American vessel, he has committed a wrong, and is answerable for it. The British Government is liable for damages.

This view of the case, while it would not prevent a cruiser from boarding a suspicious vessel, where the probabilities were strong that it was not entitled to the American flag, would prevent any interruption to our commerce from light or fanciful causes, secure our vessels when visited by mistake, from much annovance, and entitle the vessel searched to indemnity for damages.

The difference then between the two Governments being radical--Great Britain insisting on a right, which the American Government, steadily denies-the question arises how is the difficulty to be settled? We can see but one way, and that is, by a convention with Great Britain, securing the mutual right of search within certain latitudes on the African coast-in which treaty the right of impressment on board American vessels should be distinctly disclaimed by the British Government, and such other provisions incorporated, whether they bear the American flag, or not, in as would secure national dignity and sovereignty. Such a treaty would avert the consequences now impending from this claim Government of the British

right of visitation, so called. The remarks of Gen. Cass on this point are particularly worthy of attention, as coming from one who will not be suspected by even the zealous democracy of this country, of any disposition to make concessions to foreign powers. In the tract we have referred to, he says-

"That the efforts to suppress the slave trade may be rendered successful, without the adoption of this obnoxious measure, is evident, from a suggestion in a London journal, which, with just feeling, seeks to avert the impending consequences of this claim of search. This journal proposes, that an officer of the British and American navies shall reciprocally sail in one of the cruisers of the respective nations, and that such officer shall exercise the right of search in the vessels of his own country, thus ascertaining their character and objects, and seizing them when guilty, without any violation of the rights of sovereignty. We do not stop to examine this proposition, we merely allude to it, to show that in a We do not stop to examine this ence. Such a plan would possess one advantage. It would be truly reciprocal, whereas the proffered power to States whose institutions will never permit impressment as a means of manning their navy. While, therefore, as a means of manning their navy. While, therefore, the British officer enters to search and impress, and the

American officer enters to search, the inequality is too glaring to need illustration. Should our Government continue to turn a deaf ear to all overtures on the subject, and war ensue, this result may justly be attributed to the unreasonable jealously of the Slave Power, which is ever ready to sacrifice the interests of the country and the welfare of Humanity, to its own fancied security.

MAINE.

The Maine Legislature at its late sesion passed the following resolutions, by a vote in the Senate of 16 to 11, and in the House of 74 to

Resolved. That the right of petition is secured to the people of the U. States by the Constitution, in the most full and ample manner; and that the corresponding right to a respectful hearing is necessarily implied in the right

Resolved, That the rule of the House of Representatives, requiring all petitions to Congress relating to the subject of slavery to be laid upon the table, without being read or referred, and without a hearing, is an infringe-ment of the right of petition, and ought to be abol-

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress are sworn to maintain the Constitution, and we forbear to instruct them upon their constitutional duties, which by their oath they are bound to dis-

CONNECTICUT.

The Democrats have carried the State having elected 14 Senators and 120 Representatives. The Whigs have elected 7 Senators. and 47 Representatives. Cleveland, democratic candidate for Governor, has a plurality of votes over Ellsworth, but there is no choice. The vote for the latter is 23,584-for the former, 25,664. For Gillette, the Liberty candidate. 1287. For the Conservative, 564.

MICHIGAN.

The colored people of Detroit were lately thrown into a state of excitement, by the surrender of Nelson Hacket, a refugee from slavery, as a fugitive from justice, by the Governor General of Canada, on requisition of the Governor of Arkansas.

We do not understand the particulars of this case, but it is a delicate matter to comply with such requisitions. Every fugitive from slavery, in Southern ethics is a fugitive from justiceand the Governor General of Canada may find his hands full, if slaveholders learn that they can recover their runaway "property" by this

We have been requested to publish the fol-

ple in Detroit, February 22d.

"Whereas. We have always viewed the British Province of Canada as an asylum for the unfortunate and oppressed slaves of the United States, and fondly believed the moment they touched those shores, that mo ment they were free. And whereas the Governor General did, on the 17th January, 1842, surrender one Nelson Hacket, to Lewis Devenport, of the city of De troit, State of Michigan, to be by him given up to the thorities of Arkansas as a fugitive from justice. The said Hacket was confined for several months in the jail of Sandwich, Western District, Upper Canada, and on the night of the 6th Feb. at a late hour was conveyed across the river and lodged in prison in the city of De-troit; and whereas, it is a settled principle in the slave code that every slave who absconds for his liberty is refugee from justice, a principle well understood in Great Britain, and of course familiar to his Excellency the Governor General; and whereas the said Hacket was not demanded by the authorities of Arkansas for the purpose of punishing him for larceny, but to punish and make an example of him to deter others, and for the unpardon able offence of absconding from slavery :- Therefore. Resolved, It is with sorrow we find the Governor of

the British Province of Canada countenancing and assisting the slaveholders and their abettors of the American confederacy by seizing and confining in prison and returning to bondage individuals who had fled to that Province for protection and liberty.

Resolved, As there are no treaty stipulations binding the Governments to surrender fugitives from justice, we believe the Governor General was not justified in giving up the said Hacket, even admitting him guilty of the harge alledged, viz. stealing a horse and a watch,

Resolved, if this precedent, this sort of courtesy is established, then Canada will no longer be an asylum for our unfortunate brethren who are escaping from bondage. They will be just as safe in New York, Vermont, Massachusetts and Maine.

Resolved. We pray our brethren in Canada to give sible find what part certain officers and counsellors at Chatham, Windsor and Sandwich had in this affair and publish the whole transaction, and by all means endeavor to prevent such nefarious proceedings in future.

Resolved, The proceedings of this meeting be published in the Signal of Liberty, at Ann Harbor, Philanthropist, at Cincinnati, Emancipator, at New York, Libera-

WILLIAM C. MUNRO, President. ROBERT BANKS, Sec'y.

Pursuant to a call signed by sixty citizens of Washtenaw county, a convention of the citizens of that county was held at the Court House in Ann Harbor, March 30th, to express their views in regard to various subjects of anti-slavery in-

Zereas Nash was called to the chair, and S. Foster appointed secretary. Dr. J. B. Barnes, Justin Norris, Hiram Hamilton, Dr. M. H. Cowles, and Hon. Munsin Kerny were appointed a committee to report resolutions. Among those adopted were the following.

"That all laws which sustain slavery are local, and that slavery is not sustained on the high seas, by international law; and consequently the colored persons or board the Creole, who n at sea, were free from the power of all laws which had held them in slavery, and were absolutely free; and that the conflict on bo sel, was not a conflict between masters and slaves, bu between free men and their unlawful oppressors.

That while we do not wish to justify Great Britain in any other matter of controversy between her Government and ours, we believe her refusal to deliver up the persons who won the victory of the Creole is in accordance with law and justice-an act in which she ought to be, and will be sustained by all true philanthropists throughout

That the conduct of the National Government in de nanding the surrender of the persons on board the Croole most unjustly stigmatised in its official despatches, as mutineers and murderers, and threatening the British nation with war in case they shall not be delivered up or paid for, is unjust and unwise, and is calculated to bring us into contempt with all nations, by causing us either to embark in war in defence of our National Slave Trade or ignominiously to recede from positions we have one

That we seek for " Liberty and Union " but should it be made certain that slavery will continue a national institution for a long period to come, controlling the national Government-to be defended by national armies and ticasures; and if need be, by waging foreign and domestic wars for its support-thus transforming the states into a great slaveholding confederacy, increased by the addition of Texas, with a territory large enough to make ecome convinced that the shall be compelled to seek for "Liberty first, and Union afterwards."

That we regard with indignation the fact that, while the entire North has been used, for a whole generation, by the slave holders, as a hunting ground for their human property, the entire South is now converted by them into hunting ground for Northern Abolitionists.

The following report of election returns, in the Signal of Liberty, April 6, is encourage-

"Salem-This town, as we anticipated, heads the list. The Liberty party elected their Justice of the Peace, one School Commissioner, and one Constable. John Pee-bles received 82 votes—Esek Roberts 115—the remainder of the ticket 69. The other officers are democratictheir greatest majority over the Liberty Ticket, 10 votes.

Ypsilanti-324 votes cast, Liberty vote from 32 to being an increase of more than 50 per cent. in six

Ann Arbor-The Liberty vote for Supervisor was 72 -for Justice 68. Liberty vote last fall about 48. Lyons-Oakland co .- 189 votes cast-56 Liberty, 50 Whig, 83 Democratic. A part of the Liberty candidates were elected.

Grass Lake-Jackson co.- 180 votes cast. For Supervisor, Whig 46, Liberty 59, Democratic 84. 1840 the Liberty vote was 4; last fall 33. The Whigs selected a part of the Liberty eandidates, previously nominated, and placed them on their ticket, and they were elected—Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk, Commission-

NEW YORK.

A great Liberty convention for Eastern New York, is to be held at Albany, the 20th & 21st inst. for the purpose of forming an Eastern State Liberty association.

In Assembly, March 29th, Mr. Craven from the committee on Privileges and Elections to which were referred petitions to extend the right of suffrage to colored citizens generally. reported adversely-the report was ordered to be printed.

Giddings' case came up in the Senate of that state. Mr. Root on the 30th introduced several resolutions -- the last two of which we give. They were ordered to be printed.

Resolved, by the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, That the said resolutions so offered by Mr Giddings, as aforesaid, contained a correct exposition of and had a direct relation to, and bearing upon a great question, which perhaps may jeopard the peace ion. That question was properly submitted to the consideration of the House of Representatives, as Conress has the sole power to declare war and provide fo

Resolved. That the vote of censure aforesaid had no just ground for its justification; and that the eight Rep-resentatives from this State, who voted in its favor had

On the same day, a slight discussion crose on the Virginia controversy, on a resolution calling on the judiciary committee, for a report on this subject. Mr. Strong from that committee expressed the opinion, that the late Do they express the sentiments of their con-

jury trial law of New York, and therefore it we should say, that so far as the East is concerwas the intention of the committee to report a ed, they do not. As it regards Ohio, the den bill for its repeal. Mr. Turner argued that the ocratic press generally sustains the course of the case decided by the supreme court had no analogy to case that could arise under the laws of seen but one exception. This shows, that the

It was true the judges had gone on to express the opinion that all state laws on the subject were unconstiutional, but that was entirely obiter dictum-no case was before them calling for that opinion.

The Senate refused to consider the resolu-

IMPORTANT DECISION.

It is remarkable, that at the very moment, when our Government is about involving itself that they are opposed to the invasion of the in difficulties with Great Britain, owing to her rights of a member of Congress. It does not refusal to give up the mutineers of the Creole as prove that they are in favor of a single main fugitives from justice, a court in this country, object, at which the Liberty party aims-it does a court in a slave state, a court in South Caroli- not prove that they are resolved, as a party, to na, a state that stands forth as foremost champi- confine slavery to state boundaries and treat on of Southern rights, should make a decision, in every respect as a municipal institution. founded on a principle directly antagonist to that, This, it will be borne in mind, is what the assumed by our Government in its demand for Liberty party demands. Our assertion is easily these negroes. Read the following from the Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

"Early in Feb. last, the crew (22 in number) of the British ship Ann Hall, J. F. L. Orritt master, after examination, were committed to the jail of this city, by B. C. Pressley, Esq., Magistrate, at the instance of the British consul, on a charge of mutiny on the high seas, the whig party approve of this principle? they having seized and confined the master with handcuffs and a straight jacket, on the allegation of his intoxication or insanity. On the clearance of the Ann Hall for Liverpool, on the 18th ult., the master made oath before a magistrate that he considered his own and the safety of the ship would be endangered, if he should attempt to carry home, in any way, whether at foward in resolutions, which have nation large or under restraint, ten of the crew, who were therefore left behind in jail, the British Consul intending to keep them in prison, to await instructions from the British Secretary of State, as to the steps to be taken in order to bring them to trial. Last week, these seamer were brought before the Hon, Jacob Axson, recorder of the city, on habeas corpus, to obtain their discharge; and, vesterday, his Honor delivered his opinion, discharging he prisoners, on the ground that in the absence of treaty stipulation to that effect between this country and Great Britian, there was no authority to arrest or detain them as fugitives from justice. The case for the prisoners was conducted by James H. Elliott and Wm. J. Grayson, Jun., Esquires. Her Britannic Majesty's Consu was represented by James M. Walker, Esq. - Cour.

Allowing the nineteen heroes of the Creole to he mutineers, will our Government go to war with Great Britain for doing precisely that, which Recorder Axson of Charleston, Carolina, has just done-acting on the principle, that, "in the absence of any treaty stipulations to that effect, between the United States and Great erty men to rally around the Whig standard Britain, there is no authority to arrest or and help bear it on to victory ! detain mutineers as fugitives from justice"?

Beantiful diplomatist, our Secretary! We trust he is beginning to see he has overshot the battle, must give no uncertain sound. They mark. We commend to him the magnanimous know, in this state at least, that they have nothsaying of Falstaff, when he found himself convicted of folly. "I do indeed begin to perceive it has sold itself to the South-that it is in fathat I am made an ass."

GIDDINGS' CASE---MANŒUVRES OF PAR-

The following classification of the votes given in the case of Mr. Giddings, we quote from the

riou	ne.				
te to	Cen.	Not to	Cen.	Absent.	Tota
7		58		20	85
38		2		10	50
38		7		9	54
40		0		7	47
Tyler men, 2		2		2	6
12	5	69		48	24
	te to 7 38 38 40 2	7 38 38 40	te to Cen• Not to 7 58 38 2 38 7 40 0 2 2	te to Cen. Not to Cen. 7 58 38 2 38 7 40 0 2 2	te to Cen. Not to Cen. Absent. 7 58 20 38 2 10 38 7 9 40 0 7 2 2 2

As might have been expected, several whig papers appeal to this vote, as an argument a-15 slave states of the size of Connecticut-should we gainst the formation of a Liberty party .-While, says the Logan Gazette.

"The great body of the whigs have thus manifested their hostility to the principle attempted to be established by this vote, the Loco Foco party and the Loco Foco Press have either openly approved, or silently sanctioned the course taken by their representatives; and have thereby shown who are the enemies of popular liberty.— Which will ye choose? is now the question before the people—those who profess to belong to neither of the great parties of the day. Will you unite your efforts with that party which have ever struggled for the sound doctrine of the Constitution, by which alone our civil institutions can be perpetuated? Will you stand aloof and permit the enemies of that noble instrument, to triand allow them to continue the inflictions unde which the country is now suffering! Or will you join your strength and your influence with a third or fourth party, and thereby subserve as effectually the cause coism, as if you were to go with it, hand in hand? These are questions on which every citizen should ponder, and asswer for himself.

The following from the Ohio State Journal in a similar strain.

"We anticipate a great outburst of denunciation or the part of the Abolitionists and the third party men, t this additional demonstration of the and tyranny of the "slave power." We will take the liberty of suggesting to these patriots, in the outset, the propriety of reserving a portion of their indignation for members of Congress participating in this outrage who are more immediately responsible to them than the Representatives of the South. The resolutions of cen sure would have fallen to the ground harmless enough f forty five "dough-faces" from the free States had not voted in its favor, AND AMONG THEM THE SEV-EN LOCO FOCOS FROM OHIO! We advise the third party men to spare their reproaches against the South, so long as a member of the House from their own state glories in the act of presenting the resolution of censure, and six of his colleagues share with him the nonor of recording their votes on the question of its passage, in the affirmative. If Mr. Giddings' affront is to be resented as it should be, it is to be done by whig votes, and yet we expect to witness the strange ar at the October election, of the abolitionists using their atmost efforts to defeat the whig Governor, and members of the Legislature and Congress, for the bene fit of the very men and party who have been guilty of this outrage. Strange inconsistency and infatuation!

The Abolitionists gave the state last fall into the hands of the Loco Focos, by whom the great interests of the whole people have been immeasurably injured, and by the nomination of Judge King and the organization of a third Perhaps they think it right, but we cannot believe it

We hope the Liberty men will notice the neering tone of this state organ of Whigism. It bespeaks the feelings cherished toward them by the leaders of the party thus represented. No the Whig party at the North from setting up anone familiar with the reasons which have led to ti-slavery candidates, lest such policy might exthe organization of a Liberty party, will be unsettled in his opinions by the classification given above. But, for the benefit of those who have recently become adherents, we submit a few re-

The vote certainly proves, that the representatives of the democratic party in Congress are far more corrupt on questions concerning abdecision of the supreme court had made void the stituents? Judging from the tone of the papers, a party, thus yoked, sneers when we talk of

democratic party in Ohio, as such, is willing to sacrifice any right, however precious, to secure the alliance of the South—that it is committed so far as the leaders can commit it, to the extension of slavery as a principle over the Union, and the overthrow of all the bulwarks of the peculiar institutions of the free states.

But, how much does the vote prove in behalf of the whigs? Precisely this, and no more. proved. The whole of the resolutions of Mr Giddings are founded on this very principlethat slavery can have, & ought to have no extraterritorial ferce-no power beyond the limits of the jurisdiction which has established it. Does does not. We appeal to the action of the Senate of the United States-where not a single whig member ventured by speech or vote to oppose the doctrines of Mr. Calhoun, brought alized slavery, so far as the authority of the Senate could do so. We appeal to the comments of the whig press on the outrage on Mr. Giddings. Scarcely any of them have had the courage to sustain the doctrine he broacheddoctrines which are true to the letter, unless the Declaration of Independence be a mockery, and the Constitution of the United States, a lie. Many of them have denounced these doctrines -nearly all of them condemned the indiscretion of Mr. Giddings, because he was patriotic enough to attempt to arouse his countrymen, to behold that gulf of infamy, into which a degenerate Senate and corrupt Executive, were about plunging them.

And yet these papers would persuade the Lib-

The friends of Liberty must know what they are to fight for. The trumpet that bids them to ing to expect from the Democratic party-that vor of the alliance of the General Government with slavery-willing to prostitute every thing to the protection of slavery-that itsmost distinctive principle, is pro-slaver y-ism. There is no mistake about this. They regard these pseudodemocrats as their open, direct antagonists. Now, what will the whigs do? Will they come out openly, and declare themselves in favor of a divorce of the General Government from slavery-in favor of confining this accursed system to state limits-in favor of resisting all the exactions of the South-in favor of the overthrow of the Slave Power-in favor of the principles of the Declaration of Independence in opposition to slavery? Will they in a word, assume the badge of anti-slavery-ism in opposi tion to the pro-slavery-ism of the pseu democratic party of this State? They have not yet done it, they have shown no disposition to do any of these things -- on the contrary, they have manifested continual opposition.

The great evils of this country, are, slavery and slaveholding policy. They are the principal causes of our pecuniary embarrassments; of our foreign difficulties; of our domestic dissensions; of our party corruptions; and of extravagance in public expenditures. They lie at the root of those continual outrages on liberty of opinion, the right of petition, and the freedom of debate, which have produced tumults in Congress, and mobs in the country. To slavery and slaveholding policy, both Democrat and Whig parties had allied themselves-the one merely paying a higher price for the alliance than the other. No party existed in the country, which recognized these as political evils, or made it a part of its policy to act against them, the Liberty party was organized for this reason. Its objects have been announced: they are different from those of either of the old parties. Its principles have been stated: they are those which lie at the basis of civil and religious liberty-principles, on which neither of the old parties pretends to act. Its ground is taken, and it is too late to shake its integrity by professions of half-hearted sympathy with its doctrines in the abstract. It is not to be moved by parading the votes of Whig Representatives on a single occasion, in favor of the right of a representative, at the same time that they condemn his action against that very power, which is seeking to undermine all right and justice.

Look at the article quoted above from the Whig State organ. It sneers at our denunciations of the Slave Power. It will not acknowledge that this is at the bottom of the mischief. Does he not know that the Loco Foco representatives from Ohio, who had the hardihood to censure a brother member for the expression of his opinion, were but the tools of this Power? and that it is the same Power which prohibits cise the Southern wing? Why does not the the Whig party at the North, instruct its representatives, to go for a repeal of all laws sustaining slavery and the slave-trade, where Congress has exclusive jurisdiction? Not because it does not think it right, but because the Slave-Power would at once dissolve the alliance which subsists between the Northern and Southern stract rights, than those of the antagonist party. Whigs, and thrown the whole South into the

er!" And would have Liberty men, who respect themselves and regardRight—too much to wars of the West; in which he underwent toils, the feet of the slaveholder!

The Logan Gazette is one of the most liberal of the Whig papers in the State. Let us glance at his notions, to see how much Liberty men have to expect from those, whose principles are said to "assimilate nearest to their own."

An anti-slavery meeting was held at Pickerelltown, Monroe county. It resolved that it is a duty to abstain from slave labor products, as far as possible; that John Quincy Adams had done himself honor by his defence of the right of petition; that Giddings, by his well-timed, discreet, intelligent, calm and candid doctrines, in relation to the Creole, had shown himself worthy of the trust reposed in him; that it had no affinity with Texas; that it would give its support to Leicester King for Governor .-It also passed a resolution of censure against Weller. On publishing the proceedings in his paper, the editor of the Logan Gazette Rohl's Sketches of St. Petersburg, saysremarks-

"We do not approve by any means either the sentiment or spirit of the resolutions. On the contrary, it is our firm conviction, that the organization of a third party in the free states, on the sole basis of hostility to slavery, is piece of madness and folly, that will result in the most disastrous consequences to the North, the people are Constitutional Abolitionists, altogether uncalled for, and may be ruinous to our state interests."

The editor is a fair sample of the best class of whigs-& is it to such men, who do not ever pretend to acknowledge the evils inflicted by slavery and the slave policy on the North, we are invited to join ourselves-we, who believe that the complete divorce of slavery from the gov ernment, and the final extinction of the evil, are absolutely necessary to the salvation of every vital interest of our beloved country?

We wonder, that these editors have not ad duced another reason, why Liberty men should sacrifice all their principles, and views of public policy, for the sake of supporting the whig party. Let them announce, what will be the fact, that Henry Clay, the duellist, overseer of 60 slaves, and denouncer of anti-slavery principles, is to be the candidate of the Whig party for the presidency, in 1844!

No-no-Liberty men are not to be deceived ed. They know that they cannot triumph immediately. They are aware, that there is every prospect of the success of that party, which has taining to the Southern domestic Institutions. shown a total disregard of all rights, where the interests of slavery were at stake. But, they believe its triumph will be short. The whig party cannot make head against the democratic party. It has no vital principle to animate itno popular principle, with which to win the affections of the people. And the only ground, on which the pseudo-democrats are vulnerable, they fear to take-we mean, the ground of their pro-slavery-ism, and servility to the South. The Liberty men have taken ground .-They cherish a principle of activity-a principle, dear to the American people-the principle of hostility to slavery and devotion to equal to set aside the whig, and vanquish the democratic party, false as it is to its own principles, and sold to do evil.

MR. GIDDINGS.

We call the attention of every reader to Mr. Giddings' address to his constituents, the publication of which is commenced this week on our first page. The rest will be published as soon as received.

It is by far the best thing we have ever seen from his pen. It is a complete vindication of his course, and will carry conviction to every candid mind, not only that his resolutions were sound, but that the presentation of them was right and well-timed. We cannot but think that the political papers of the State generally, will give publicity, to a document, honorable alike to Mr. Giddings, and the state he repre-

We hope we may be able to put it in tract form, and thus distribute thousands of copies among the people of Ohio. But this will depend on the liberality of our friends. We are now out of funds entirely-and will print no more tracts, till we get the means.

Mr. Giddings is a man about forty five or forty seven years' old. A native of Pennsylvania, he came to this state while but a boy, and was engaged in the usual hard work of a first settler, until he commenced the study of law with Mr. Whittlesey. He was a member of the legislature some years ago, and for the last four years has represented this State in Con-

The following notice of him we copy from the correspondence of the New York Ameri-

Joshua R. Giddings.

You must understand that the storm which burst upon the head of Joshua R. Giddings, is nothing but the long pent-up wrath which the slaveholders desired to vent on John Quincy Adams, but dared not; because us outbreak of indignation from the northern free press, "frightened them" into "propriety," for The thought that Mr. Ada high rank, eminent public services, and former offices presented peculiar obstacles to the undertaking of vic-timizing him, revenging upon him the alarm he had given to slavery. They longed for a safe opportunity to evacuate their bottled-up wrath; and when Mr. Giddings dared to present the views of the North on the slavewar question; they eagerly seized him as the scape-goat of Mr. Adams' sins.

Mr. Giddings is a rough, plain, unpolished man, without much education, characterized only by hard, strong, practical sense; indomitable, steady courage, boldness combined with a devout and conscientious adherence to his religious profession, as a member of the Presbyterian Though a lawyer of wide and extensive prac-

"the insolence and tyranny of the slave-pow- would expect to see truly representing the genuine de- cent a piece. The total amount of monies I have mocracy of Ohio. He has seen fighting, too, in his younger days; and shed his blood bravely, in the Indian bow the neck to any yoke, to swell the ranks gers, and sufferings, that while they hardened his frame bow the neck to any yoke, to swell the ranks and gave him steadiness of nerve, made his hair pre-of a party, which has laid its independence at maturely gray; for he is not an old man, though his white head head gives him at first view the appearance

> In the House, he has never aimed at the fame of a partizan debater, though very capable of so distinguishng himself. As chairman of the committee on claims, has done the state great service, in laboriously examining and reporting on a vast number of private cases— a task which, appreciated by hundreds of relieved sufferers, has not given him the fame that a single, noisy, worthless speech wins, for many a hinderer of public business. His great speech on the Florida war, in January 1840, (in which he showed that it wholly originated in the demands of the slaveholders for the destruction of the refuges of runaway negroes,) is, however, an evidence of his higher powers.

This plain, common, farmer-like man, the slave party thought a proper and safe oject of vengeance. The North and North west of course would care nothing for the fate of such a person, and tyrannical precedent would therefore be safely established!

WAGES versus NO WAGES.

Semi-barbarous Russians are getting the start of our highly civilized neighbors of the South. The London Quarterly Review, in a notice of

"The chapter on St. Petersburg servants contains many excellent remarks, and places the question of domestic servitude in a new light. The Russian nobles, it appears, have discovered that a freeman, who receives wages, and may quit his master when he chooses, is, after all, a more valuable servant, than the serf whom his the Barings and other foreign bankers who are large as well as to the South, and in this State, where | lord may pay as little as he pleases, making up | holders of State Stocks, than to the settlement of any the difference to him in blows."

DR. CHANNING.

Dr. Channing is in the field again. A pamphlet from his pen has just been issued, entitled Suggested by the case of the Creole." It is a teritical examination of the Letter of Instructions settlement of the controverted points. written by Mr. Webster to Edward Everett."-It is a fine subject, and is no doubt treated with the usual ability of the author.

Public sentiment in relation to the Creole, is undergoing the same rapid change, as in the case of the Amistad. We have no doubt as to the final verdict of the American pe ople. Mr. Webster was a little too quick on the trigger.

DEMOCRACY DEFINED.

The Globe, the great organ of the Democracy so called, thus defines the true democratic

"The Democratic Doctrine denies the right of uny interference by Discussion, or otherwise on the part of Congress, upon matters per-

The Florida war, the Creole case, the case, of slaves escaping into Canada, the case of slaves shipwrecked on British Islands, the reclamation of slaves fleeing from the South to the North, are all "matters pertaining to the Southern domestic institutions."

Appropriations are made to carry on a war, commenced for the purpose of conferring a greater security on slavery, and prolonged, because of the determination of the slaveholders to get possession of runaway slaves in-the swamps of Florida. Henry Clay negotiates with Great Britain for the purpose of inducing rights. They have laid hold of the doctrines her to surrender up slaves who have fled to her of the democrats themselves, held by them in jurisdiction. Administration after administranrighteousness—and with these they propose tion demands from the same power compensatlon for ship wrecked slaves. John C. Calhoun commits the Senate of the United States to the protection of the coast-wise slave-trade .-Mr. Barrow of Louisiana, presents a memorial of persons in New Orleans, claiming compensation for the negroes of the Creole. Mr. Webster demands from the British Government, the heroes of this brig, as mutineers, and compensation for the rest of the cargo of human beings. And yet, the Globe asserts, that "the democratic doctrine denies the right to any interference by discussion or otherwise," on any of these matters, because they pertain "to the Southern domestic institutions!" The Globe did not mean so-it was a slip of the pen. It meant merely to say that, while democracy upheld the right of slaveholders to use every branch of the General Government for the protection of their "peculiar institutions," it denied to the people of the free states any right even to discuss the propriety of such protection, either by their representatives in Congress or otherwise.

Such is the democratic doctrine taught by the Globe, Ohio Statesman, and their humble imita-

TRACTS.

The anti-slavery men of Maine are republishing Judge King's address in tract form, for general circulation. Judge Pond, in a letter to the editor of the Liberty Standard says, that "there is not a single paragraph of it that ought to be omitted in republishing it."

We have just published the address in tract No. xiv. which contains besides, the tables of Mr. Birney, of the comparative representation of the slave states and free in the offices of the General Government. We were obliged to omit one or two paragraphs in the address, and also in the tables, for the sake of getting them both in one tract-but the omitted parts are comparatively unimportant.

Since my last acknowledgment of monies for the tract fund, I have received the following.

From Mt. Vernon, Knox co., \$3; Daniel Dubois, 1; Josiah Moore, 1; Dr. Levi Brooke, 3; Samuel Cross, 1; Jabez Fobes, 3; A. H. Rice, 1; F. S. Ingersoll, 1; A. H. Rice, 2; W. Donaldson, 5; F. S. Parrish, 1; Jonathan Bye, 1: R. E. Price, 1; S. P. Chase, 3; Joseph Shephard, 1; cash 94 cents.

We have now exhausted our means. A little more than a year ago, we commenced this tract publication, and since then have issued 14 numbers, -number of copies, 29000, containing (with the exception of 2000 to plain, unpretending farmer, accustomed to get his living by the labor of his hands in the field. He is just such a man, as you ted at a total cost of \$151,87½,—about half a cultivation of sugar, instead of cotton, as both profit-right for us steadfastly to refuse obedience to taining (with the exception of 2000 copies of

received is \$151,32.

These tracts have been circulated for the most part gratuitously, throughout the State, friends will judge whether their monies have been expended to advantage.

In this week's paper we publish Mr. Gid- people of all parties. dings' address to his constituents. It is a valuable document, and should be put in the hands of every citizen of Ohio. We intend to pubbe afforded us. Let those who feel any interest in the matter, send in their orders, with the cash-specifying what number of copies they wish. We shall not put that it tract form, till assured that we shall have money to pay for

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.] The events of the week are not very important, in their relation to the great cause in which we labor .-This, with a slight illness, will excuse me to your readers if I pass over its incidents somewhat briefly. Lord Ashburton has entered on his important negotiations with much zeal. The very general impression, here, seems at least, particularly favorable to the continuance of of peace and good will between this country and England. For myself I am disposed to believe that his mission has more reference to the gigantic scheme of assuming the State debts, which was first brought forward by Gov. Pope of Kv., but suggested originally by of the half dozen matters in controversy between the two countries. In truth, these matters ought to be left open [!] for what will our servile politicians do, else, for materials for patriotic speeches against British aggression? Still there is one, and only one ground for hope that some good will result from this mission; and 'The Duty of the Free States, and Remarks that is, that the insignificant party now in power may strive to acquire a certain degree of popularity by the release of the pitiful scoundrel, Hogan, will aid materterially in settling the Canada trouble. The War party were delighted with his second arrest, as they were with the first. Any thing that looks like war finds friends with quite a large class of the community, including the young who have never known by sad experience the wretchedness war brings upon the belligerents, and whose ardor is kindled by the visions of Glory that poetry and song, prostituted from their high and holy purposes, have inspired.

> I forget whether I mentioned in my last, the queer movements to get the United States troops removed from Arkansas and Georgia, and to have the local militia taken into pay, in their stead to defend the frontier. In the latter case it would seem to be a new public spirited ormer, a very benevolent wish that nobody shall be hindered from going into Texas, (except the Indians who have no special love for the good people of Texas !) seems to be one prominent motive.

The appropriation bill has been considered daily, and all the items save about 20 passed upon. There have been several debates of some interest on different items of it. One related to Judge McKinley of the Supreme Court, whose neglect to hold the terms of his Court in Arkansas was scarcely censured. His comparative incompetence for his station, I believe is not doubted .-Dut it was shown that he had nearly as much business as two-thirds of the other judges, 7000 causes were entered in one year ! The general expenses of the judiciary were severely animadverted upon, and their amount put down \$100,000. The character and fidelity to duties of Gov. Doty of Wiskonsan, also came in for a severe assault. Two days were devoted to the annual flare-up about light houses, in the course of which Proffit of Ia., and Spriggs of Ky, the last of whom declared he had never seen a light house in all his life, manifested condition of the system. It seems evident that some abuses exist as in other departments of the vast machinery of government; but the competent judges among the members bear ample testimony to the efficiency of the system both in regard to life and property.

The bill to construct a bomb and shot proof iron steamer for harbor defence, of iron, on Stevens' plan has passed both Houses without much opposition .-When will they be one half as much united in doing any thing for the good of mankind !

The Loan Bill has finally passed the Senate, no material change as it passed the House. An effort to attach to it a pledge that the proceeds of the public lands should be devoted to paying the interest and principal of the loan was debated nearly all the week, and defeated at last, 18 to 25; several of the majority declaring themselves friendly to the object, the repeal of the Land Bill; but were not willing to compass their end in this

The whigs are extremely reluctant to suspend ever the land distribution. Six of the States have utterly refused to have their allotted share of the money; and to persist in distributing it among the States, while the revenue is deficient, seems to be unmitigated fully. The refusing States are Maine, Virginia, S. Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and New York. 'The final action or the subject has not been had in the latter State.

The resolves of the Legislature of Ky., in favor of improving the navigation of the Ohio and other Wes-

tern rivers were presented by Crittenden. Senator Prentiss of Vt., having been appointed Dis trict Judge, in place of Judge Paine, resigned his place in the Senate. It is to be hoped his place will be filled with some one more faithful to the interests of freedom. If it depended on Mr. Tyler's will, his successor would be a worse man than he. He has lately appointed Alexander Hamilton, a grandson of Gen. Hamilto

Secretary of Legation to Madrid, Hamilton having proved his fitness for office, by the authorship of those violent articles in the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer on the Creole case! Cogswell, who was first chosen, declined. Several petitions have come in from Illinois, & Michinal. Our Western friends may as well make up their

gan for aid in the construction of the great Illinois Caminds not to send such petitions to Congress. a body that will not grant them, and could not, if they would, are not engaged for the abolition of slavery, are for want of means.

A bill has been read twice to prevent the coast-wise transportation of letters and passengers by foreign ves- can. sels. This if it passed, will be a great service to navigation on the lakes, as well as on the Atlantic coast,

A large number of the private and other small bills have been matured, and a number finally passed, since my last. This a business which makes no great figure in the newspapers, but it is not the less important, on that account for it is an essential part of the administration of justice. Those acted on thisday embraced bills reported from the various committees.

The cotton planters in the Atlantic States are reduced ed to great straits by the very low price it bears in the

In Florida, now that the Indians are chiefly remove

able, in itself, and necessary in order to save their State from the desolation which they know must come upon the whole cotton planting interest.

I will only stop to add, that we are looking with the deepest interest still, to the result of the election on the 26th instant, in Mr. Giddings' District. Every one I see from the Eastern States corroborates the testimony that there is but one sentiment on the subject among the

At a future time I shall call the attention of your read to the "Home League game, now playing," to clevate Henry Clay to the Presidency, and place the helm of the lish it as tract no. xv of our series, if the means good ship Union, in the bands of a man who procured the passage of the Missouri Compromise by a palpable violation of the Constitution of the Union. Let not Liberty men be caught in these man-traps.

Mr. Clay and his friends are engaged this evening is great "Clay Ball," in honor of one of the best dancers and orators of the age, to say nothing of his States manship. But I do not dance to the same tune.

Yours with regard, WASHINGTON.

Anti-Slavery Meeting.

At a meeting of the Monroe Anti-Slavery Soriety, held on the 1st of the 4th month, 1842, resolution was passed unanimously authorizing all the members of the meeting to attend to be that no very important result will follow; no result as delegates the State Anti-Slavery Anniversary and the political convention expected to be held at its close. The importance of a general turn out was argued by Horton Brown and others; and that in these times of scarcity of mon ney, we should overcome the deficiency by go ing in wagons and carrying with us our bread and meat. Ten dollars were pledged by the so ciety to the cause. Henry Pickerel and Jacob Paxson were appointed to attend the free labor convention to meet at Preble county, O. as delegates. The following resolutions were adop ed unanimously.

Resolved, That all abolitionists are in duty bound to abstain from the use of slave labor produce, as far as they possibly can, the tendency of which is to decrease its demand.

Resolved, That to preach, pray and vote against slavery, and use its products (unless as above) is inconsistent and gives ground for others to believe us insincere.

Resolved, That the Hon. John Quincy Adams, by his defence of the right of petition, has proved himself worthy the station he occupies, and it will tend to fill up that high measure o earthly glory to which he seems destined.

Resolved, That the Hon. Joshua R. Gid dings, by his well-timed, discreet, intelligent, calm and candid doctrines set forth in his reso lutions in reference to the Creole affair, has shown himself true to the trust reposed in him as one of the guardians of the constitution of the country, and able and willing to defend it against the attempts of our pro-slavery government to get us into a war for slavery, which would throw us into collision ' with high heaven and desire to aid uncle Sam in spending his money. In the the world. The freemen of Ohio look to his constituents in particular, and to the sons and daughters of Liberty generally, to rebuke the insults they have received by the treatment given their representative.

Resolved, That Mr. Weller, the pro-slavery democrat. (what a solecism!) on returning to his constituents, should receive that abundant harvest of infamy which his conduct in relation to the resolutions of Mr. Giddings, so well entitle

Resolved, That we have no affinity for Texas, as the serpent of slavery is coiled through and through its constitution, and is its chief cord of union and means of help. Wo worth the day it should be annexed to our nation.

Resolved, That we will give our most cordial and efficient support to Leicester King for our next Governor.

Resolved. That the chief hindrance to our advance comes from our professed friends, who confess with the lip, but deny with the hand; who would talk, preach, and pray down slavery, but vote it up, thus permitting themselves to be All should know that all slavery asks for is the whip of political and ecclesiastical power-give her these and she is content; with these she will compel her will.

Resolved. That if all the voters of Ohio who declare themselves "as much opposed to slavery as any body," will make good their asser-tion on the second Tuesday of October next, Mr. King will then be made Governor.

Resolved, That the position that by voting for a man that we cannot for the time being elect, is "throwing away our votes," is false in principle and ruinous in application, as subversive of all reformation; and is not nor ever has been practiced on by any political party of the country. Who ever heard of the whigs as a party selecting amongst the democrats for their candidates, or vice versa, for any state or nation al officer. They uniformly declare they would rather take a defeat, supporting their principles, than have victory at their sacrifice; and are we prepared to treat our principles with less respect than those pro-slavery parties treat theirssurely not.

On motion of S. Walker, it was Resolved. That the proceedings of the mee ting be presented to Mr. Clark, editor of the Bellefontaine Gazette, for publication.

STANTON. Pres. HORTON BROWN, Sec.

Anti-Slavery Meeting.

At a quarterly meeting of the Stark County Anti-Slavery Society held in Mt. Union, on Friday the 25th of March, 1842, the President being absent, Ellis N. Johnson was elected President, pro tem. The three following resolutions, laid on the table at the last meeting, were then read.

Resolved, That on the great question of hunan liberty, we can occupy no neutral ground; our influence is always felt either for or against

Resolved. That either the principles of Christianity or republicanism, if universally practiced, would immediately banish slavery from the world.

Resolved, That as a consequence, those who neither true Christians nor Republicans, but are in this respect anti-christian and anti-republi-

After some discussion, they were laid over for further consideration. On motion the committee on amending the

Constitution were released, and James Austin, Dr. K. G. Thomas and Rebecca Thomas, were appointed on the committee. After the appointent of a committee to prepare business for the afternoon session, the meeting adjourned until

Met pursuant to adjournment. The business ommittee reported the following resolutions, which, after elaborate discussion, were adopted nearly unanimously:

Resolved. That no considerations of mere ex-

principle. Resolved, That the doctrine advanced by the pioneers of our cause, that "our business is with the master and not with the slave," is unwise and untrue, but that strictly speaking, it is with both. Resolved, That if all professed friends of the slave would act with that uncompromising zeal displayed by the pioneers in the cause, the time ere long would be when the whole north with one voice would respond to our doctrines. Resolved, That we deem it due to ourselves and the slaveholders, to declare emphatically, that we will never take up arms to aid them in quelling an attempt, on the part of the slaves, to gain their freedom by forcible means.

Whereas, the questions, whether abolition ists can in any case, without a violation of moral principle, vote for a pro-slavery candidate; whether they should in all cases vote for abolitionists; or whether they may decline voting at all, are questions on which they honestly disagree: Therefore, Resolved, That abolitionists have the right to pursue their own mode of ac tion with respect to these things, and should not censure each other for doing so. Resolved, That the progress of the anti-slavery cause in this country, imperatively demands that its friends be more punctual in attending the meetings of the societies to which they have attached themselves. Resolved, That James B. Brooke be requested to devote as much of his time as he conveniently can, in lecturing throughout our county, for the promotion of our holy cause.

On motion, James Austin, Edward Brooke, Dr. K. G. Thomas, Elizabeth Wileman, G. W. Warner, Hannah L. Brooke, Elizabeth Garrigues, Mr. and Mrs. Griswold, and Maria Shaw, were appointed delegates to the ensuing anniversary of the State Society.

On motion, it was ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be offered for publication in the Ohio Repository, Massilon Gazette, and the Philanthropist. Resolved, That our next quarterly meeting be held in Mailborough on the 3d Friday in June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On motion, adjourned. ELLIS N. JOHNSON, Pres. pro tem. JOHN G. WILLIAMS, Sec.

A. M. Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention. THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

Pursuant to a vote of the Executive Committee, the American Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention will assem-ble in the city of Boston, Thursday the 19th day of May next, (being the Thursday previous to the last Wednesday in that month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

All members of the Convention at its former sessions will of course be expected to participate in its proceedings. Ministers and laymen of the denomination generally, who hold the views known to be held by the Con vention, are cordially invited to enrol their names a members. State Conventions, or the committees of such conventions, churches, and all other public bodies dentified with the convention, are expected to appoint

The Executive Committee indulge the hope that the onvention will be numerously represented from all parts upon their interests. of the country. They would refer to the questions of vast importance which it is presumed will come before the body. Among these questions the convention will probably be called to discuss the following:

1. What does God require of American Baptist Aboli-tionists, respecting the establishment of Missions in Africa, and other parts of the world ? 2. What does he require of us, respecting the educa-

tion of young men for the gospel field? Accommodations will be provided for the delegates and friends who may be in attendance on the convention .-All such persons will please report their names, as soon as possible after arriving in the city, at the office of the

as possible after arriving in the city, at the office of the Christian Reflector, No. 11 Cornhill, Boston.

There will be a public meeting for addresses on the Wednesday evening previous to the convention.—
Several brethren from different parts will be among the

Editors friendly to the objects of the conventio will please copy the above call until time of meeting. Signed by order of the Committees.

CHARLES W. DENISON, Rec. Sec. March 21st, 1842.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE ILLINOIS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. e fifth Annual Meeting of the Illinois Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 26th day of May next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Executive Committee,

H. Warren, Rec Sec.

Feb. 19, 1842.

Liberty State Convention. The undersigned corresponding committee, appointed at the State Convention of the friends of Liberty, held at Lowell on the 25th Feb. 1841, hereby give, notice, that a convention of the Liberty Voters of the State of Illinois will be held in the City of Chicago, on the 27th day of May next, at 8 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of Governor and Lieuten-ant Governor, to be supported by the friends of Liberty Alum. Ib. at the ensuing election; and to transact such other busi Beans, bush. Brimstone, ness as may be deemed proper when met.

H. WARREN, H. L. FULTON. OWEN LOVEJOY. S. D. LAUGHLIN.

Feb. 19, 1842.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATION-MANUMISSION,

We have before us the African Repository, in which is a letter of the Hon. John R. Ker, a Senator from Adams co., in the Miss. Legislature, narrating the circumstances of a very ex-Cloves, lb. traordinary attempt to nullify the Judicial, by the Legislative power. In Jan. 1836, Captain Ross of Jefferson co.

Miss., died, having left a will leaving his property to his daughter Mrs. Reed, for her life & providing after her death that the slaves should be transported and established in Africa, if they Camphor, lb chose.

Captain Ross was a man of great fortune, his slaves were two or three hundred in number. He was a man of known integrity, and made his will in the full possession of his mind and judg-

Mrs. Reed after her father's death learned that her co-heirs at law were determined to dispute the will. She then resolved to defeat their purpose, by making her own will, providing for the Filberts, lb. 10 carrying out of her father's intentions, by the manumission and transportation of the slaves. She also gave her portion of the estate to the Ginger, race, lb. 124 gentlemen who were appointed executors.

Mrs. Reed died, and a suit was brought, by the heirs at law to invalidate both her will and that of her father. The Chancellor sustained both wills, and on appeal to the High Court of Error, the decision was affirmed. The ground on which the wills were contest-

ed was, that they were opposed to the laws and policy of the State, in reference to the manumission of slaves. The Court had then sustained the wills. But.

a most extraordinary piece of Legislation was attempted to destroy the effect of a singular act of charity and humanity. A bill was introduced into the Senate of the State declaring, that the Legislature would not consent that the wills of Captain Ross and Mrs. Reed should be execued. This was lost by one vote only.

Another bill was introduced and passed the Senate, that no executors should remove slaves, to Africa, or elsewhere for the purpose of emancipation. This was amended in the Senate, by a majority of two only, so as to render its ope-

any enactment involving a sacrifice of moral ration prospective, and of course inoperative on the will of Captain Ross. Finally it was lain on the table until next session. It is thought that the attempt will be renewed.

We give the narrative to show, 1st, The disorganizing ideas which possess the minds of a arge number of persons; and 2d. The oppressive resistance, which is made in a part of the slave states to manumissions or any other measure which looks the final extinction of negro slavery .- Cin. Chron.

The Indiana Anti-Slavery Society, will hold its anniversary meeting at New Garden, Wayne county, on 2nd day the 5th of 9th month (September) nort, to continue in session 4 days. Many distinguished friends of he cause from other States are expected to attend.

The Liberty State Convention, will hold its annual meeting on the evenings of the same days. Delegates should be seasonably appointed from every county in the State, as business of great importance will come before the Convention.

NOTICE.

The second anniversary of the "Ohio Ladies' Education Society for the education of free people of color' will be held in Mt. Vernon, Knox county, on the 7th of June next. It is earnestly hoped that the meeting will be fully attended and that auxiliary societies will as far as possible be represented by their delegates. Inter-esting addrosses are expected.-We trust that anti-slavery women in the State who feel an interest in the suc cess of the great work in which we are engaged will make sacrifices if necessary to attend this important meeting. The exercises will be so arranged that those who are in attendance at our anniversary can be present if they desire during most of the sessions of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society (which is to assemble in the same town on the same day with the Ladies So-

In behalf of the Ex. Com. MARY A. BLANCHARD, Sec'u.

FIFTH WARD LIBERTY MEETING.

A meeting of the Liberty voters of the 5th Ward, will be held at the Engine house on Vine near Canal st., tomorrow (Thursday) evening, at the usual hour. Several Addresses may be expected.

We hope our friends will be active, and bring others with them.

NOTICE.

The Monthly Anti-slavery Concert will be held next Monday evening the usual hour at Mr. Blanchard's Church, on 6th st. April 20th 1842.

WILLIAM BIRNEY.

NOTARY PUBLIC,-Office S. E. corner of Main and Fourth streets, up stairs.

NOTICE. To Teachers of Colored Schools

Teachers who have been engaged during the past year in colored settlements in this state are requested to send full and accurate reports of their labors and the condition of the people among whom they labored and such statements well authenticated as serve to illustrate the effect which the oppressive laws of this State have

Communications addressed to MARY BLANCHARD, Cin. O.

FREE LABOR DRY GOODS.

At Wholesale and Retail. Calicoes, small and large figures; 4-4, 5-4 and 5-4 unbleached Muslins; do. do. do. bleached Muslins; super Manchester Ginghams, 3-4 and 4-4 colored Muslins; 7-8 and 4-4 Bed Tickings; Canton Flannel, bleached and unand 4-4 Bed Fickings; Canton France, oreached and un-bleached; Cotton Laps and Wadding, low price; bleach-ed and unbleached and colored Knitting Cotton; Cotton Yarn; Manchester Stripe, for men's wear; Apron Checks and Furniture Checks. Also, a full assortment of Clothe, Coasimores, Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Grass Cloth Hdkfs., Mouslin de Laines, and Silks.

Persons from a distance, (store-keepers in particular,)

wishing any of the above goods can have them sent, by forwarding their orders, and at the lowest prices at which they can be afforded. N. B .- The above cotton goods are all warranted to be

free from slave labor. Persons wishing to purchase can have full evidence of the fact. CHARLES WISE. N. W. corner of Arch and Fifth streets. Philadelphia, 1st mo., 13th 1842.

Cincinnati Prices Current

Flour,

Corn,

Oats.

Pot, " 5 Imonds, s. s. 15

10 a 12

371

21

Pearl, lb.

Crackers,

Mold, lb

Dipt, "

Sperm "

Rio, Ib.

Java,

Cassia. Ib.

Tarred, Ib.

Copperas, "

Corks, vel., gr.,

Mac., 1, bl.

No. 2,

Cod, Ib.

igs,

No. 3, "

10 " 12 4 50

ground, " 16

Wheat, bush. 85

Corn, " 25

\$10 11

Hay, ton, \$10 11 Hemp, cwt., 5 50 Indigo— Carraccas, 1. 1 75

Dupont, "

Hops, east., lb.

Oats,

utmegs

Salmon, 40 lb. bbl 50 00

Chalk.

Fish-

Castings, s., t. 3 00

Sugar ket. " 3 00

Candles

Corrected Weekly for the Philanthropist. April 20, 1812. Hogs, over 200 lbs. 2 25 per cwt

under 200 " 2 00 \$3 87 a 4 00 85 a 90 20 25 20

25 to 28 WHOLESALE PRICES. WHOLESALE PRICES. N. O., gall. 22 25 Sugar-house, 35 Mustard, lb. 37 374 Vails, cut, 3d, 8

> 10 and 20d, 5 Olive, bask, 5 50 6 00 Win.st.gal. 125 130 40 43 Sum. " " 120 125 Linseed " Tan.,pr.bl. 20 00 25 00 white, " 1500 1800 16

Wrap'ng, r. 1 25 2 00 No. 1, cap, "3 25 No. 2, " "2 75 15 Pepper, lb. Pimento, " Cheese, " 5½ 7 Cloverseed, 3 50 4 00 plenty 124 Provisions--Bacon. B. hams, Sides.

Shoulders, Lard, Butter, plenty, 6 ork--150 162 Mess, bl. 7 50 34 Clear, " 9 50 10 50 Rump, a Chime lb. 51 Herring, box, 75 100 Rosin, Ten.bl. \$3 75 4 50

Rice, lb., keg, 5

N. Orleans, lb. 5 54 " 6½ a 7 in bls
Loaf, 14 to 17 Lump, 13 a 15 White Hav'a, 11½ 12½ Brown, Segars-

Raisins, m. r. p \$1 50 2 00

8 by 10 3 25 3 75 Common th. 1 25 1 50 Melee, " 20 25 Spanish, " 10 00 20 00 Salæratus, " cask 6 keg 10 Wade's, kg, 5 50 6 50 Salt-Zanesville, bu. 30

Kanawha, " 30 33 New York " 37½ T. Island, " 70 75 T. Island, S. Petre, cr., lb. 9 S. Petre, cr., lb. 9 10 Shot, bag, 1 75 2 00 Soap, No. 1. 5 to 5½ No. 2, 4 4½ Turpentine, gal. 75 100 Turpentine,gal. 75 51 Tallow, lb. Manilla, " 1 30 1 50 Iron, bar, 4 4 5 Hoop, " 6 8 2 Teas-Imperial, lb. 90

Gunp'wder, " 90 Y. Hyson, " 75 Souchong, " 62 Tin p. 3 X,p. 12 50

" 12 Lump, 16 Ky.No.1,6 tw. 6½ "No. 2. 5½ Vinegar, gal 12

Lead, pig, " Bar, "5 In oil, kcg, 2 00 2 25 121 Va Cav., lb. 35 to 40 Red, Ib. Logwood, Ib. 4½ Cut, lb. 1 25 1 50

On a slope of land opening itself to the south in a thickly settled town in the State of Maine. some hundred an dimore years ago, stood a farmhouse, to which the epithet comfortable might he applied. The old forest came down to the back of it; in front were cultivated fields, beyond which was ground partially cleared, full of pine stumps, and here and there standing erect, the giant trunks of trees which the fire had scorched and blackened, though it failed to overthrow them. The house stood at the verge of the settlement, so that from it no cottage could be seen; the nearest neighbor was distant about six miles. Daniel Gordon, the owner and occupant of the premises we have described, had chosen this valley in the wilderness, a wide, rich tract of land, not only as his home, but, rospectively, as the home of his children and his children's children. He was willing to be far off from men, that his children might have room to settle around him. He was looked upon as the rich man of that district, well known over all that part of the country. His honse was completely finished, and was large for the times, having two stories in front and one behind, with a long sloping roof; it seemed as if it leaned to the south to offer its back to the cold winds from the northern mountains. It was full of the comforts of life, - the furniture even a little showy for a Puritan; when the table was set, there was, to use the Yankee phrase, "considerable" silver plate among which a large tankard stood pre-eminent. This silver had been the property of his father, and was brought over from the mother country.

Now, we go back to this pleasant valley as it was on a bright and beautiful morning in the month of June. It was Sunday, and though early, the two sons of Mr. G. had gone to meeting, on foot, down to the landing, a little village on the banks of the river, ten miles distant. -Daniel himself was standing at the door, with the horse and chase, ready and waiting for his good wife who had been somewhat detained; for even then, in those primitive times, the women would be a little backward,-for the last word or the last house keeping duty. He was standing on the door step enjoying the freshness of the morning, with a little pride in his heart, perhaps, as he cast his eye over the extent of his possessions spread before him. At that instant a neighbor, of six miles distant, rode up on horseback and beckoned to him from the gate of the enclosure around the house.

"Good morning, neighbor Gordon," said he; I have come out of my way in going to meeting to tell you that Tom Smith-that daring thiefwith two others, has been seen prowling about an these parts, and that you better look out, lest you have a visit. I have got nothing in my house to bring them there, but they may be after the silver tankard, neighbor, and the silver spoons. I have often told you that such things were not fit for these parts. Tom is a bold fellow, but I suppose the fewer he mee s when he goes to steal the better. I don't think it safe for you all to be off to meeting to-day; -but I am in a great hurry, neighbor, so good bye."

This communication placed our friend Daniel in an unpleasant dilemma. It had been settled that no one was to be left at home but Me hitabel, a beautiful little girl, about nine years old. Shall I stay or go, was the question .-Daniel was a Puritan; he had strict notions of the duty of worshipping God in His Temple, and he had faith that God would bless him only as he did his duty; but then he was a father, and little Hitty was the light and joy of his

But these Puritans were stern and unflinch ing. He soon settled the point. I wont even take Hitty with me, for it will make her cowardly. The thieves may not come-neighbor Perkins may be mistaken; and if they do come to worship Him who never forsakes those who put their trust in Him. As he settled this, the her! That's one pleasant thing I have to think will be sold at low prices. girl and the mother came out; the mother stepped into the chaise; the father after her, saying to the child, "if any strangers come, Hitty, treat pier. In this hurried manner he poured out an We can spare of our abundance to them well. the poor. What is silver or gold when we think of God's holy word?" With these words on his lips he drove off, a troubled man in spite him of peace beyond the grave for the penitent, of his religious trust, because he left his daugh- smoothed in some degree his passage through

Little Hitty, as the danghter of a Puritan. was strictly brought up to observe the Lord's day. She knew that she ought to return to the house; but nature this once got the better of his training. No harm, thought she, for me to see the brood of chickens. Nor did she, when she thad given them water, go into the house, but doitered and lingered, hearing the robin sing, and following with her eye the bobo'lincoln as he flitted from shrub to shrub. She passed almost an hour out of the house, because she did not want to be alone, and she did not feel alone when she was out among the birds, and an heir loom has descended in the family—the was gathering here and there a wild flower. But at last she went in, took her Bible and seated herself at the window, sometimes reading and sometimes looking out.

As she was there seated, she saw three men coming up towards the house, and she was right glad to see them, for she felt lonely, and there was a dreary long day before her .-Father, thought she, meant something when he told me to be kind to strangers. I suppose he expected them. I wonder what keeps them all from meeting. Never mind; they shall see I can do something for them, if I am little Hitty. So putting down the Bible she ran to meet them. happy, confiding, and even glad they had come: and without waiting for them to speak, she called to them to come in with her, and said I am alone; if mother was here she would do more for you, but I will do all I can; -and all this with a frank, loving heart, glad to do good to others, and glad to please her father, whose last words were--to spare of their abundance to the weary traveller.

Smith and his companions entered. Now it was neither breakfast nor dinner time, but about half way between both; yet little Hitty's head was full of the directions-spare of our abundance; and almost before they were fairly in the house she asked if she should get them some thing to eat. Smith replied, Yes, I will thank you, my child, for we are all hungry. This was a civil speech for the thief, who, half-starved, had been lurking in the woods to watch his chance to steal the silver tankard as soon as the men folks had gone to meeting. Shall I give you some cold victuals, or will you wait until I can cook some meat? asked Hitty. We can't wait, was the reply, give us what you have ready as seon as you can. I am glad you don't want me to cook for you, -- but I would if you did, because father would rather not have much cooking on Sundays. Then away she tripped about making her preparation for their repast. Smith himself helped her out with the table. She spead upon it a clean white table cloth, and pla- there, and been led into other wrong doings. ced upon it the silver tankard full of the old orchard, with a large quantity of wheaten bread bolt upon his family. They were overwhelmsilver spoons were put on; perhaps little Hitty | himself up in his room.

thought they made the table look prettier. After all was done, she turned to Smith, and with courtesy, told him that dinner was ready.

The child had been so busy in arranging her her guests. She did the work as cheerily and "particular friends." Mr. Somebody heard Mr. freely, and was as unembarrassed as if she had brothers. One of the thieves sat down doggeddown almost to his hands, looking all the time on the floor. Another, a younger and a better to do with them. And the next edition of the looking man, stood confused and irresolute, as if he had not been well broken to his trade, and the money, got by the forgery, and paid his would often go to the window and looking out, keep his back on the child. Smith, on the other hand, looked unconcerned, as if he had quite forgotten his purpose. He never once took his attention off of the child, following her with his eyes as she bustled about in arranging the table; there was even half a smile on his

They all moved to the table. Smith's chair at the head, one of his companions on each side, the mother rise from her sleepless pillow with a the child at the foot, standing there to help her guests and to be ready to go for further supplies as there was need.

The men ate as hungry men, almost in silence, drinking occasionally from the silver tankard. When they had done, Smith started up suddenly, and said-"Come! let's go"-"What!" exclaimed the older robber, "go with empty hands when this silver is here?" He seized the tankard. "Put that down!" shouted Smith; "I'll shoot the man who takes a single thing from this house!" Poor Hitty at once awakened to a sense of the character of her guests, with terror in her face, and yet with child-like frankness she ran to Smith, took hold of his hand, and looked into his face as if she felt sure he would take care of her.

The old thief, looking to his young companion and finding that he was ready to give up the job, and seeing that Smith was resolute, put down the tankard, growling like a dog which had a bone taken from him--foo! catch me in lessly cast stones which were to inflict death! your company again,'-and with such expressions left the house, followed by the other .-Smith put his hand on the head of the child, and said, 'Don't be afraid -- stay quiet in the housenobody shall hurt you."

Thus ended the visit of the thieves; thus God preserved the property of those who had their the thanksgiving that went up that evening from | truth. the family altar!

A year of two of after this, Poor Tom Smith was arrested for the commission of some crime. was tried and condemed to be executed. Daniel Gordon heard of this, and that he was confined in jail in the seaport town to wait for the He made no attempt to explain the circumstandreadful day when he was to be hung up as a dog between heaven and earth. Gordon could did not see how he could extricate himself not keep away from him; he felt drawn to the protector of his daughter, and went down to He merely freely asserted his innocence. This see him. When he entered the dungeon, Smith | was afterwards proved beyond all question, and was seated, his face was pale, and his hair tan- many circustances came to light that alleviated gled together,-for why should be care for his the sins he had committed, but alas! too late for looks, there was no other expression in his coun- this victim of evil reports. The morning after Jos. Friestly Peters Vegetable Antibilious Pills, and contenance than that of irritation from being intru- this interview with the father he was found dead sider them the BEST FAMILY MEDICINE I have ever used ded upon, when he wanted to hear nothing, see in his bed. An empty laudanum vial was be nothing more of his brother man, he did not side his pillow. Truly, "there is life and even look up, nor return the salutation of Gor- death in the tongue." don. who continued to stand before him, at last, as if wearied beyond endurace, he asked, What ken your attention to the subject of evil reports. do you want of me? Can't you let me alone It may be rare that such fatal injury is inflicted even here?

I am come, said Gordon, to see you, because my daughter told me all you did for her when souls.

As if touched to the heart, Smith's whole appearance changed, an expression of deep interest came over his features, he was altogether another man. The sullen indifference passed Could I kiss her once, I think I should feel hapintensity of feeling little supposed to lie in the heart of a condemned felon.

Gordon remained with Smith, whispered to the dark valley, and did not return to his family until Christian love could do no more for an er ring brother, on whom scarcely before had the eye of love rested, whose hand had been against all men because their hands had been against

I have told the story more at length, and interwoven some unimportant circumstances, but it is before you substantially as it was related to me. The main incidents are true, though, doubtless, as the story had been handed down from generation to generation, it has been colored by the imagination. The silver tankard as property of the daughter named Mehitable, and is now in possession of the lady of a clergyman in Massachusetts.

What a crowd of thoughts do these incidents cause to rush upon the mind! How sure is the overcoming of evil with good. How truly did Jesus Christ know what is in the heart of man. How true to the best feelings of human nature are even the out casts of society. How much of our virtue do we owe to our position among men. How inconsistent with christian love is arise mainly from the vices and wrong structure of society. How incessant should be our exertions to disseminate the truth, that the world may be reformed, and the law of love be substituted for the law of death. The reader will not, however, need our help to make the right use of the guarding of the "silver tankard," by the kindness and innocence of a child.

Circulating Evil Reports.

S. E. C.

BY MISS SEDGWICK.

A melancholy instance of the cruelty of the circulation of evil reports occurred a few years since in the city of N. York. A young man whom I shall call William Murphy, the son of a wealthy, conspicuous and old inhabitant of the city, contracted an intimacy with a person of very captivating manners and depraved morals. Wiliam, young, inexperienced and unsuspicious, was flattered with the attention of this man, and was betrayed by him into many follies and sins. His father was immersed in business, his only sister was constantly in the gay world, and none of William's family suspected the dangers into which he was led, nor did he the amount of them until his bad intimate-friend I will not call him-was detected in cheating at a gaming table, and forged a note and was obliged to fly

from from the city. William had been tempted by this man to the gaming table; he had suffered heavy losses The knowledge of all this came like a thunderand a dish of cold meat. I don't know why the ed with mortification and grief. William shut

The Murphys were distinguished people; nothing in the city was talked of so much as the disgrace of William Murphy. Every thing he had done, and much worse acts he had not done. table, and so thoughtful of her housewifery, that were told and retold, and every idle word brought she took little or no notice of the appearance of to the Murphys, by people calling themselves Somebody else, who was very intimate with been surrounded by her father and mother and the Murphys, say that they should wonder if William had not something to do with the forly with his hands on his knees and his face geries? The next person through whose hands the report passed, said William had something story was, that William had actually received

> gaming debts with it. Oh, could those persons who thus talked over the calamities and disgrace of the son of their friend as they would have discussed common news, have looked into the house of the wretched Murphys. Could they have seen the father pacing up and down his spacious apartments, his heart filled with grief and disappointment at the disgrace of his own son-could they have seen sunken eye and fluttering heart-could they have seen the domestics removing again and again the untouched dishes from tables uselessly spread-and above all, could they have followed residence to the Office of the Philanthropist. the sister to the room of that poor young man, and seen him, the picture of remorse and misery, while she hung over him, trying, in vain, to convince him that the faults were not irretrievable, that the storm would pass over and his father look on him again with kindness. Think you if they had seen all this, (and with the eve of true sympathy they might have seen it,) they could, by aggravated evil reports, have multiplied and sharpened the arrows that were piercing the bosoms of this unhappy family? Had they, by a generous effort of the imagination, for one moment put themselves in the Murphys' places, had they imitated Him who without sin, was touched with a feeling of our infirmities, they would have been silent, or uttered only words of kindness. But alas! alas! they care

One of the two or three friends who had brought in the flying reports, called into Mr. Murphy's the second evening after the disclosure, and told him, as received facts, the rumors about the forgery. The moment the visiter departed, Mr. Murphy went for the first time to William's apartment, repeated what he had just | Peter's Pills. trust in Him. What a story had the child to tell heard, and demanded, in a voice almost suffocawhen the family came home! How hearty was ted with emotion, a confession of the whole

> The poor young man had fasted for forty eight hours; he was weak and confused. The sight of his father, the anguish of his disordered countenance, and the anger flashing from his eye, deprived him of all the use of his mind. ces alledged against him. Easily as it was, he from suspicion. His faculties were suspended.

I trust, my young friends, this story may awa no other harm, they certainly harm your own have added their testimony to that effect.

To Housekeepers.

New Linen Goods, just received from Auction. 4 4 Housewife Irish Linen, superior make. A large assortment of Linen Sheetings. Damask Γable Cloths, away in an instant. Are you the father of that all sizes. Do. Napkins, together with a great variety of any rate she is in God's hands, and we will go little girl? O, what a dear child she is! Is Linen Towelling, Diapers and Crash, including a full she well and happy? How I love to think of assortment of DRY GOODS of all descriptions, which

CHARLES WISE. NW corner of Arch and Fifth streets, Philada april 6-3m

\$5,000 Reward!

The above reward has been offered, and is now renew ed to an indefinite length of time, to any one, profession al or private, who will show to the satisfaction of twelve respectable citizens, that Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy has ever failed to do all that the proprietor claimed is

The above medicine is recommended for Consump on, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, diffi culty of Breathing, pain in the Side, Breast and Chest Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Liver and Lungs, as being the best remedy extant, entirely free of Opium or its spiritual preparations, which is the main ingredient in the numerous Quack nostrums forced upon the community by unprincipled persons, regardless of the great injury they should know such mixtures always pro

Or. Duncan's Expectorant remedy is entirely free of Opium, and all other violent narcotics, and may be used with perfect safety by all under any circumstances. Sold only at No. 77 Sycamore street, near Lowe Market street. Price one dollar.

THE NEW YORK WATCHMAN.

devoted to The interests of protestant christianity, literature, science, education, the arts, agriculture, the moral enterprise of the are, and to the diffusion of genera! intelligence

"Knowledge is as the light of heaven: free, pure pleasant, exhaustless. It invites all to possession; it adnits of no pr-emption, no rights exclusive, no monop

it to put to death our brother, whose crimes For six years, this paper has been gaining in the confidence of the public. Its character

Independent, Religious, and Literary journal, Is now fully established, as is evident from its circulation among alll classes of the commu-

nity. Those who desire A GOOD FAMILY NEWSPAPER, Free from those features of Sectarianism, which are so offensive to the spirit of Christianity—a paper which admits suitable articles on all subjects upon which the ommunity need to be informed-a paper open, espe-

cially to the claims of suffering humanity, may be assured that no efforts will be spared to render this acceptable and worthy of their patronage. It has a large number of Able and intelligent correspondents, Whose communications will enrich its columns

from time to time, on Natural and Revealed Theology, Revivals, Missi Human Rights, Temperance; Education, Sabbath and Common Schools, Moral Reform, Health, Agriculture, Geology, Physiology

Natural and Mental Philosophy, Music, Reviews of Books &c. &c. In a word it occupies a field of usefulness, not appropriated by any other periodical in this, or

any other country. The Seventh Volume commenced January 1, 1832. The price is only Two Dollars a Year, in Advance; and this is sufficiently low to put it within the reach of all.

* .* Reader, you have a personal interest in the New York Watchman! For, he who has a heart to know his whole duty, whose SOUL thirsts for information on all those subjects most directly connected with MAN's highest happiness, will find assistance in the column of this paper.

Published every Saturday, at 126 Fulton street, New York, where subscriptions are respectfully solicited.

EXCHANGE OFFICE. E. H. BRAYTON, EXCHANGE BROKER.

Cleveland Ohio. Ecstern Funds, Specie, and uncurrent Money ught and sold on favorable terms,

WEDDING CAKE MANUFACTORY, FANCY CAKE STORE,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONARY Fifth st, 5 doors East of Vinc, North side.

The subscriber having succeeded to the business of J A. Burnett, respectfully invites his friends and the public in general to his display of Christmas, New Year cakes and onfectionaries, begs leave to inform them that all atten tion will be paid to their orders, and the same punctually executed.

SAMUEL A. ALLEY. December 22nd, 1841.

NOTICE---MILK---MILK

We are now prepared to inform our friends that we still continue to supply this City, with Milk on the six day principle, omitting the Sabbath, and have made permanent arrangements to continue it. All persons willing to sustain us, are requested to send their names and

C. M. MERRELL, N. H. MERRELL.

R. H. BLACKMER & CO. Tee-total Temperance GROCERIES & COMMISSION MERCHANTS Near Float Bride, Cleveland.

PETERS PILLS

WE HAVE TRIED DOCTOR JOS. PRIESTLEY PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them the best Antibilio Medicine that we have ever used in our families. We are acquainted with several families in this city who give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their mildness, and at the same time, certainty of action .- N. Y. Examiner. MORE THAN TEN MILLIONS of boxes of the

uly valuable Antibilious Pills have been sold in the Inited States, Canadas, West Indies, Mexico, and Texas, since the first of January, eighteen hundred and thirty

HUNDREDS and THOUSANDS bless the day hey were induced, by a friend, to try a Box of Dr.

They are in use as a Family Medicine, and all who have used them give them the preference to all other kinds, on account of their being a safe, pleasant, and easy aperient—being mild in their action at the same time; though, in their operation, producing neither sickness, griping, nor debility.

Doctor Joseph Priestly Peters, Dear Sir:-I have used your valuable Pills these last four years, in cases of Dispepsia, Liver Complaint, and Sick Headache, and have found them in a majority of cases, the most valuable Pills I have ever JOHN CASE, M. D.

For Sick or Nervous Head-ache, or Billious Fever, I would recommend Peters Pills in preference to all R. H. ARMSTRONG, M. D. The following from the EMINENT DOCTOR EM-MERSON, is considered sufficient

I have used in my practice, these last 5 years, Dr Given up to Die.

How many are given up to die that might be saved by Sherman's Lozenges, the best medicine in the world, and

Consumption

Sweeps off thousands, yearly, in the United States as in the instance I have related—but if they do ing else would even relieve. Ministers of the Gospel

Coughs and Colds.
neglected, lead to consumption and death, when a few of
the Lozenges would effect a cure in one or two days. Try them, they are remarkably pleasant and cost but a trifle Over 3,000 persons have given their names within he last year as a reference of the wonderful virtues of these Cough Lozenges. They cure all recent cases in a few hours, seldom requiring more than one day to cure the most distressing ones.

The Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Oneida Conference, was given up as incurable, believed to be on the verge of the grave from consumption, without the hope of relief, till he tried these Lozenges. They relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks restored him to health, so that he could resume his duties as a minister of the gospel. He recommends them to all who are consumptive or have any derangement of their lungs, as the greatest medicine in the known world. He has witnes ed their effects on several others, and always with the happiest results. He says so great a remedy through the blessing of Divine Providence, should be the common property of all, and in every family on the face of the

The Rev. Doctor Eastmond, of this city, gave ew to a lady, a friend of his, who had been given up by her physician and friends as in the last stage of Consumption. The first Lozenge gave her considerable relief, so that she was encouraged to persevere in their use; and through the blessing of God they restored her to perfect health.

Mr. Henry S. Banker, 97 Green st. was cured of ery bad cough he suffered from several weeks, by only Lozonges, when all other remedies had no effect on, him whatever.

Mr. G.T. Matthews,8 Caroline st., suffered a year with a very hard, tight cough, pain in the side, spitting of blood and all the usual symptoms of consumption. The Loaenges relieved him immediately, and in a few weeks zestored him to perfect health. He says they are the greatest medicine in the world.

When such clergymen as the Rev. Mr. Anthony Eastmond and Hancock, and such physicians as Mott, Cheeseman, Smith, Rogers, and those named above, sanction the use of any article of medicine, the public need not hesitate to place reliance upon it. Such are Sherman's Lozenges.

Children Die of worms, after months and sometimes years of suffer-

ing, without the parent's knowing the cause-little suspecting worms are literally eating them up. Sher-man's Worm Lozenges have cured hundreds and thousands of such cases. Any child will take them.

Sherman's Worm Lozenges. Proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible; the

only certain worm-destroying medicine ever discovered. Many diseases arise from worms and occasiou long and intense suffering and even death, without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit; when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

.Mr. J. Murphy, 90 North st. Philadelphia, was applied to by a poor woman, whose daughter, 7 years old, had been sick for nearly 3 years; her stomach was as large as a grown person's, her arms and legs so swollen that she could not walk or help herself, although she could eat as much as two laboring men. Two celebra-ted doctors had exhausted their skill without any benefit; lished, the father had spent all he could raise and was discouraged; he abandoned all idea of doing any thing more for her, and looked to death alone, to take her out of her misery. Mr. Murphy believing it a case of worms, gave her a box of Sherman's Lozenges, and in two days she returned with joy beaming in her eyes, and said the Lozenges had saved her child's life. The first dose brought away nearly a pint of worms in one living mass, she afterwards counted over 800 that were discharged, besides the mass, which she could not count, The child was literally eaten up with them-anothe living witness of the almost miraculous efficacy of timate dependence of Melody upon Harmony, an impor Sherman's Lozenges.

My Poor Back

will break, it is so weak, and pains me constantly What shall I do? Get one of Sherman's Poor man's Plasters, with his name on it, and it will cure you in a few hours, as it did Mr. Hoxie.

Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster. The best strengthening Plaster in the world, and sovereign remedy for pains, or weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism,

lumbago, &c. &c. Several persons have called at the warehouse. express their surprise and thanks, at the almost miaculous cure these plasters have effected.

Jos. W. Hoxie, Esq., who had been so afflicted with

unable to dress himself without rheumatism, as to be assistance, was enabled after wearing one, only one night, to get up in the morning with joy, and his tongue pouring forth the gladness of his heart, at the sudden and signal relief he had received from the best of all remedies.

Volume II .-- I approve most fully: your plan of pub-

lishing new selections and arrangements in successiva volumes, by which purchasers are relieved from the

necessity of repeatedly buying the same music. The sc.

and volume, is, in its rythmical character various,-its

melodies are exceedingly sweet and tasteful-the har-

mony rich, flowing and impressive. It should, by all

means, accompany the first volume,—especially in those Choirs which are somewhat advanced. I doubt not it

will secure to the publishers an extensive patronage; and

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

A delightful Country Scat, situated upon a McAdami-

ed road, half a mile from town, in a excellent neighbor.

zed road, nama mine from town, in a excenent neighbor-hood, with 5 acres of land; a frame house containing 8

abod, with a neres of talle, a frame house containing 8 rooms, a hall, a piazza, a porch and 3 cellars; also a good frame barn with a carriage house and stable; a well, a

frame parn with a carriage mouse and stante; a well, a cistern and a spring. The grounds are well planted with

A handsome Country Seat with 16 acres of land, loca-

ted upon a Turnpike road 3 miles from town. The im-

ted upon a Turnpike road of miles from town. The im-provements comprise an excellent brick house containing 10 rooms, 2 halls, 2 porches and a large cellar; Also a cistern, a well of excellent water, a large garden and an

orchard of choice peach, plum, apple and pear trees. The

A superior Country Seat, distant 5 miles from town,

with 20 acres of good land, 10 of which are in cultivation;

brick house, having 10 rooms, a hall, a porch and large

cellar; a brick barn, a stone spring house, a carriage and

smoke house. The grounds are well stocked with selected

view of the Ohio river, and agreeable society.

A fertile Farm of 80 acres, situated 5 miles from town, with 65 acres in tillage, a frame house with 4 rooms

cabin, a small orchard and a garden. The land is good,

A fertile farm of 100 acres, located 6 miles from town,

and close to a McAdamized road. It has 90 acres in

tillage, a good orchard of 8 acres of apple trees, a frame

house with 5 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a large frame

barn, a store room, a well, and several springs. The

A pleasant Country Seat with 16 acres of land, loca-

ted upon a good road 6 miles from town, in a salubrious and populous district. The house is in Cottage style,

and contains 10 rooms, 3 porches, a large cellar and a

gallery. The outbuildings comprise a frame barn, a cow

house, and wood house. The grounds are planted with vines and young fruit trees, decorated with shrubs and

evergreens, and well watered with springs, 2 wells with

A good Farm of 100 acres, situated 7 miles from town, in a healthy region, having 60 acres in cultivation, a brick house with 9 rooms, a cellar and a porch: also 2

and many springs; likewise 2 orchards, a garden and a

yard well paled. The land is chiefly in grass, good

A Farm of 60 acres, situated upon a Turhpike road,

8 miles from town, with 40 acres it tillage, a house with

4 rooms, a good frame barn with a stone cellar, a cistern

a well, several springs, 2 good orchards of plum, peach

apple and cherry treees; and a garden well planted with

vines, raspberry, current and goosberry bushes. The land is good, well watered with springs, and located on

A firstrate Farm of 195 acres, with 115 in culture, sit-

auted upon a Turnpike road, 26 miles from Cincinnati,

near a populous town. The improvements consist of a

frame house, a superior barn 91 by 40 feet, with stables

for 40 head of cattle, a hog pen for 100 swine, an arched

cellar for 1000 bushels of roots, a corn crib for 2000

bushels of corn, a wagon house 40 by 21 feet, 2 wells,

2 orchards, a garden with goosberry, raspberry and strawberry beds, and a paddock well stocked with quince,

plum, peach and pear trees. The soil consists of rich bottom, and excellent upland, well fenced and watered

with numerous springs.

A Farm of 50 acres, situated upon a road, 24 miles

from town, having 35 acres in cultivation, a frame house

pump, 3 log buildings, many springs and an orchard of

200 apple, plum, peach and cherry trees, good kinds.

The land is of good quality, and is in the vicinity of a

A desirable Farm of 116 acres with 70 acres in tiliage,

situated 28 miles from town, upon a Turnpike road,

in a healthy and respectable neighborhood, where ther-

are several churches and schools. The improvements come

prise an excellent brick house with 10 rooms, a cellar

and a porch; a good frame barn, a well and crib, wagon

and a smoke houses; also a garden well paled and stocked

with various shrubs, grape vines, apricot, quince and peach

A good Farm of 50 acres, situated 32 miles from town

upon a road, and near the Miami Canal, with 32 acres in

culture, a house with 4 rooms and a porch, a good frame

barn, with sheds and cribs, also a well, a peach orchard

and a garden planted with goosberry, raspberry, current

and quince trees. The land is chiefly rich bottom, well watered and fenced.

A good Farm of 166 acres, situated near a Turnpike

with 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; an excellent well with a

peach, apple, pear, quince and plum trees, and embellished

vith shrubs and evergreens.

is part level and part rolling.

ced with posts and rails.

land is rich and level.

pumps, and a small stream.

both sides ef the road.

church and a school.

supplied with springs and a run.

I shall do what I can to extend its circulation.

Mr. David Williams, of Elizabethtown, N. J., an old Revolutionary Soldier, was so afflicted with Rheumatism, that he could scarcely help himself-these plasters entirely cured him.

Dr. J. Peter's Pills. Large size box containing 45

pills, 50 cents per box. Small size box containing 20 pills, 25 cents per box. Dr. A. Sherman's Cough Candys; price only 25 cents per box. Doct. A. Sher-man's Worm Candys, only 25 cents per box. Poor Man's Plaster, only 12 1-2 cents a piece.

Agents for the sale of the above valuable medi-

cines-Wm. H. Harrison & Harrison & Glascoe, Cincinnati; A. Avery & Co. Granville; Ridgeway Murphy & Co. Ripley; A. Graham & Co. Franklin Buildings. Cleveland; Watson, Druggist, Massillon. Most every merchant in the U. S., Mexico and West

VALUABLE MUSIC BOOKS.

Sold by Robinson, Pratt, & Co, New York City; by Dunie & Peck, New Haven; John Paine, Hartford; Grigg & Elliott, Philadelphia; by Truman & Smith, Grigg & Elliott, Finadelphia; by Frankan & Shind, and 10 in wood. The buildings consist of an excellent

Twentieth Edition of Mason's Sacred Harp, or Beauties of Church Music, a new collection of Psalm Beauties of Church Music, a new concentron of Isams and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sentences and Chants, apple, peach, pear, plum and quince trees, and an excellent vineyard of Catawba, Isabella and Cape vines. This derived from the compositions of about one hundred eminent German, Swiss, Italian, French, English and estate is a desirable purchase for a gentleman of fortune, other European musicians. Also, original tunes by who can here enjoy a cool retreat in summer, a beautiful German, English, and American authors, many of them naving been arranged, or composed, expressly for this work. By Lowell Mason, Professor in the Boston Acaemy of Music, author of Boston Handel and Haydn and a cellar; Also a log house, a frame barn, a tenant's Collection, the Boston Academy's Collection, etc, etc; and by his brother, T. B. Meson, Professor of Sacred well located for cultivation, watered with springs, and fer Music, and organist at Fourth Street church, etc .-Twentieth Stereotyped edition, revised and greatly improved by the introduction of eighty tunes not in former editions. The Elements of Vocal Music, which are on the inductive method, have been greatly extended and newly arranged in the precise order that is pursued in teaching; and the numerous practical exercises connected with each lesson, will, in a great measure, dispense with the use of the black board. The above work is now known by the general title of "Mason's Sacred Harp," Volume One. It is intended to make "Mason's Sacred Harp," the general repository, of the "Gems in Melody and Harmony," which have heretofore been scattered through various collections. And the collecting into a onvenient volume, the old and new, choice, beautiful standard Tunes, is a service to church choirs and singing schools, which has been already liberally rewarded. The sale of twenty editions in the short time the "Sacred Harp" has been before the public, and the steadily increasing patronage bestowed upon the work, is regarded as frame barns, a milk house, a stable, a wood house, a well evidence that it is the very best collection extant, for singing schools, and for churches of all denominations. From numerous Recommendations the following are quality and well located for tillage.

From the Boston Spectator. We hope all will encourage 'Mason's Sacred Harp-We speak of Mason's Harp, because we know well its We hositate not to say, that it is the best work extant.

From the New York Evangelist. Mason's Sucred Harp is, what it is called in the title page, a very select and useful work—the best collection of church music extant, for congregations any-where.

From the Baptist Advocate. Mas m's Sacred Harp .- The lovers of Sacred Song will find a rich treat in this new collection. No one man in our country has done so much for church music as Lowell Mason. He has given us the "Boston Handel and Haydn Collection," the "Choir or Union Collection, "Boston Academy Collection," etc., all valuable works, and entitled to the extensive patronage which has been bestowed upon them; but it is safe to say, that the 'Sacred Harp" has not an equal in the English language. This book is a volume of "gems in Melody and Harmony. Every denomination will promote devotional Psimody by adapting this collection as the standard of church

From Mr. Billings, Professor of Sacred Music, Mason's Socred Harp is the most complete, interesting and useful collection of Psalm and hymn tunes I have ever seen. It is emphatically sacred music. I will en-

courage its general introduction. From the Journal.

We are familiar with all of Mason's publications, and have carefully examined the Sacred Harp. The volume is composed of very beautiful melodies, and harmonies of almost unequalled richness. It may justly by entitled trees: likewise an orchard of grafted apple and pear trees. The land is fertile, well located for culture, fenced and ted to the effective expression of poetry, a circumstance upon which the happiest effect of Psalmody depends. The work is particularly recommended to the whose object it is to suit music to the words sung, or to make music subordinate to sentiment, and thus eminently conductive to devotion.

From M. Hamilton, Director of music in the Methodist Church, Wheeling.

We are using Mason's Sacred Harp in our church, should be much pleased to see it in general use-th music will please and improve the lovers of sacred song. The tunes are well suited to the different variety of m tres, and it is a desireable collection for churches and

a complete and independent book of itself, and will be

urate with the varied talent, labor and expense tha

The following notices of the work will show the estimation in which it is held by good musicians.

variety of good Stock Music,-such as will be perma-

ently useful and interesting, will receive the approba

A COPY OF THE RECORDS,

From the "Handel Musical Society," of W. R. College

oduction into the society has confirmed the

By order of the Society,

[From the Observer.]

sic, Vol. 2nd .- We hesitate not, most confidently to recom-

mend this as a book of extrordinary merit; one of the

ever issued from the American press. It will be held in

high esteem by the admirers of taste, scientific accuracy,

are, perhaps, more peculiar than any others. The beau-tiful typography of the work will speak for itself.

From Mr. Allen, Professor of Sacred Music in Ober

For a few years past, we have made selections for

Church Music from the "Sacred Harp," Volume I. I have ever esteened it a beautiful collection, comprising a

great variety of chaste and approved tunes in all the usua

Mason's Sacred Harp, or Beauties of Church Mu-

C. R. FOLGER, Sec'y. of the Academy.

W. S. BARBER, Sec'y.

tion of Churches, Choirs, and Singers generally,

have been employed in its production.

March 24th.

Hudson.

hn College.

ender it a standard work."

road, 38 miles from town, having 120 acres in tillage, an excellent brick house containing 6 rooms, a hall, a cellar Just Published.

and a porch; also a frame barn, a cornerib, a smokehouse a large orchard of apple, peach and cherry trees, a garden, 2 wells, several springs and a creek. The soil is good quality, and consists of hill and bottom.

A very cheap Farm of 300 acres, situated 40 miles Val. II - Mason's Sacred Harp, or Beauties of Church Music .- Vol. II. contains old, new, and origin-

from Cincinnati, and 5 from a town. There are 50 acres in cultivation, a two story hewed log house, a barn, al Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sacred Songs, Duetts, Solos, Quartetts, etc. etc. This volume does stable, a smokehouse, and a good orchard of 200 apple, pear, cherry, peach and quince trees. The land is rich not contain a single tune found in the first volume-it is

A Farm of 185 acres, with 65 in tillage, located upon a Turnpike road, a few miles from the Miami Canal, sold separately. It is stereotyped from entirely new type of great beauty and perfection, procured expressly for it. The object in publishing an addstional volume, is to furand upon a river possessing mill power of 4 1-2 feet fall, It has a house with 4 rooms, a hewed log barn weather-boarded; a stable, a corp with a mill a million of the stable. nish an extended variety as regards style, metre and boarded; a stable, a corn crib, a milk house, a good well, an orchard of 75 select apple with a few peach trees, and adaptation to the various wants of the lovers of Sacred Melody. It will be found permanently useful, and it is a large sugar camp. The soil is rich bottom, watered wrth springs, and well adapted for corn or pasture.

An excellent Farm of 300 acres, situated in the Niami hoped will receive a patronage in some degree commen-

Valley, 67 miles from town, having 200 acres of pasture nd arable land, a capital frame honse built in Cottage From a Report of the Committee of the "Eclectic A-cademy of Music" on Musical publications; unanimously adopted by the Government and Members, style, containing 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; two comnodious barns, 2 large corn cribs, a tenants: house, a cemented cistern, a cider mill with a press, 2 extensive rchards of apple trees, and a superior garden ornamented " The Sacred Harp, Vol. II., has been carefully with shrubbery imported from Paris, and well stocked with choice pear, plum, goosberry, raspberry, currant examined by your committee, who cannot but regard it as possessing in an eminent degree that chaste, classic and peach trees. The soil is very rich, well irrigated with springs and the Miami river. It consists of hill and beauty of melody, and richness of harmony, which con-stitute the "soul of music," and which cannot fail to vale advantageously located for culture.

A desirable Farm of 140 acres of rich land, situated

apon a Turnpike road and a Canal, and near a flourishing It is confidently believed that the efforts made by the own in the Miami Valley. The improvements comprise Editor te furnish [IN THE SACRED HAIP,] an extended large 2 story frame house having 6 rooms, hall and a cellar; also a brick wash house with a pump at the door; likewise a commodious frame barn with stables and other buildings, an excellent orchard of choice grafted fruit trees, and 90 acres of cultivated land. The soil consists of fertile bottom and upland, well suited for tillage.

It is a superior farm.

A fertile Farm of 138 acres, situated on the Ohio in THE SACRED HARP, VOLUME II, merits our highest Kentucky, 70 miles from town, having 100 acres in culture, a good brick house with 4 large rooms and a cellar. approbation, and is a rich addition to our Library. Its a corn crib, a stable, and several log houses: also an belief orchard of apple and peach trees, and a garden with fruit trees; also strawberry and asparagus beds. The land is that it will prove an important means of advancing Sacred Music. It would be but justice due the success-

ful efforts of the authors to say, that the two volumes of chiefly rich bottom, well located for culture. Citizens and Emigrants are invited to call at my Office the Sacred Harp, constitute th best collection ever pubfor full in information, which will be given gratis; if by Letter postage paid, where a list of 200 to 300 Farms, House, Stores and Lots can be seen for sale.

Farmers and Citizens. who wish to dispose of their estates can, by application to me, have the advantage of an extensive advertisement of their property in English and German, without cost to them, unless sales h best, if not the very best collections of Church Music

Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent, interest upon

Mortgage, or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 per cent, at 20 days sight

and fine discrimination in the adaptation of music to sa Persons desirous of receiving money from England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland and other parts of Europe, can cred poetry. Mr. Mason has evinced a knowledge of inhave the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the English Bankers. The montant principle to often disregarded in Ametican publica-tions. It is a volume of Sacred Melodies, with rich y can be sent from any part of Great Britain, to Messrs. beautiful and classical harmonies, combining that striking purity and solidity of style, for which German musicians Co. London, to the account of Baring, Brothers &

Thomas Emery of Cincinnati Annuities, English Bills of Exchange, Gold and Bank of England Notes bought and sold.

Emigrants can rely upon obtaining correct and valua-ble information, which the experience of more than nine years in the sale of Real Estate in Cincinnati enables mo

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